THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Italo-French Price Tags
Belgium Unites on Budget
There's a Law Available

¶ **Dental Music**—Oh yes, we read that story from New York about the extremely reputable gentleman whose sleep was disturbed by the reception of radio music due to the conjunction of gold-filled teeth and carborundum dust. Oh yes, we confess to a desire to emulate the performance and receive music by the mouthful. So we tried it last night. But success did not attend our efforts. Either our dentist friend, Harold, failed to use gold in the fillings—or that stuff we tasted in yesterday's delicatessen sandwich was not actually carborundum dust. What we mean to say is: We're not doubting the story; but personally we found reception very poor. Perhaps we dined too heartily at dinner. Perhaps we had too much "body capacity."

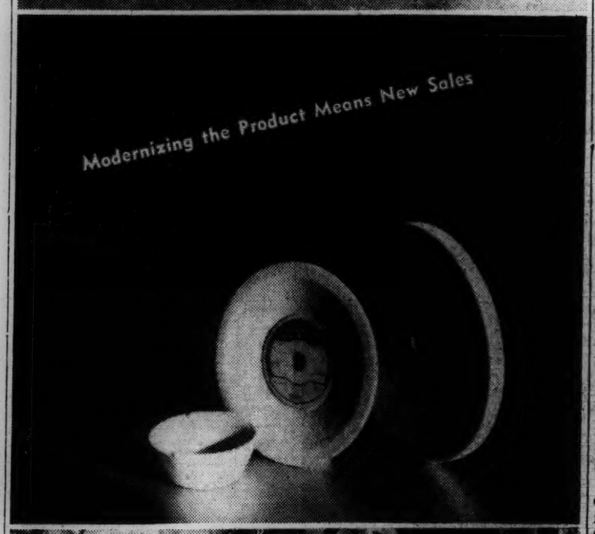
¶ **Italo-French Negotiations**—And now both Italy and France are carrying chips on their shoulders while flirting with the idea of rapprochement. Mussolini's statement at Genoa—that Italy and France are "on opposite sides of the barricade"—is met by Premier Daladier's declaration that France will defend her frontiers against "all attempts at violence"—a hint that Il Duce's price for compromise (namely recognition of insurgent General Franco as master of Spain, and Italian equality in the Tunisian protectorate in Africa) is too high. The French Premier makes the position clear by declaring that France's will for peace is her first guarantee, "her strength is her supreme guarantee." He, too, puts a price on compromise. It is "loyalty, reciprocity, and parallel action."

• **Behind the apparent** impasse, observers may discern an effort by Italy to break up the French-Russian alliance. Divested of its diplomatic technicalities, Italy apparently is demanding that France choose between Italy and Russia. In the realistic game that the European nations now seem committed to, the strategy now contemplated is the possibility that by alienating France from Britain, through complicating the Italo-French phase of the Chamberlain plan for a general European appeasement, France might be forced to seek an agreement with Germany. However, should France tear up its Russian pact, a way could open, perhaps, for an Italo-German-British-French pact. France's present answer is seen in its Premier's declaration that efforts to break up the Franco-Russian alliance constituted formidable obstacles to an accord with Italy, and that beside being reinforced by the Franco-British entente, "France is capable of assuring alone the inviolability of her frontiers and of her empire . . . against all attempts at violence." • There, says France, knock that one off my shoulder!

¶ **Belgium Goes Orthodox**—Following the resignation last week of the Janson government, Paul Henri Spaak, the first Socialist Premier in Belgium's history, obtains a vote of confidence for the new coalition cabinet dedicated to financial orthodoxy. Cut expenditures, increased taxation, regulations against tax evasion are the methods by which the new government proposes to reach budget equilibrium. • Since the new coalition is made up of Roman Catholics, Liberals, and Socialists, this co-operative effort on a basis of financial orthodoxy reveals a recognition that sound finance is a prerequisite of successful government under whatever political auspices.

¶ **Midget Essay**—You try to start your car. It won't go. You say: "There must be something wrong." You mix some waffle batter. The product is tough as tripe. It sticks to the irons. You say: "There must be something wrong." You attempt an equation that does not prove up. You say: "There must be something wrong." You test your seismograph. It registers a major earthquake when a mouse scuttles across the laboratory. You say: "There must be something wrong." In making this trite observation you are, of course, voicing your conviction that certain laws govern the functions of the objects with which you are dealing, and that when these functions are disturbed, something must be wrong. The remedy, of course, consists in finding out where the law has been violated and correcting the fault. We know this instinctively. But when lack suggests itself; or disease obtrudes; or resentment stirs; or revenge prompts; or self-aggrandizement tempts, or self-pity beclouds—when these obstructions appear within the normally harmonious rounds of experience, what do we say and where do we look? Is it not obvious here, too, that "there must be something wrong"; a law to be sought; a fault to be corrected? We wonder if it is not logical to suppose that the most happy and harmonious individuals are those who come nearest to strict obedience to those immutable spiritual laws which govern the universe. And if this is so, how tremendously packed with potentialities is that simple statement of Paul's: "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

'Research' Held N. E. Key to Progress



By a Staff Photographer; New England Council

Some Activities in the New England Area

These Are Only a Few Examples of the Results of Research in the New England Industrial Field. Through Further Work in This Direction, Other New and Greatly Improved Products Are Likely to Appear in the Future

M. I. T. and other colleges, private laboratories and industrial plants to open doors to public in a 'Research Day' exhibit of advances already made.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having successfully made a silk purse (and a rather pretty one, too) out of a sow's ear, New England industrial research men, aided by the New England Council and a host of the region's famous colleges, are now undertaking the equally tradition-bound task of interesting Yankee manufacturers in modernized plants and new products.

Making the silk purse wasn't so very hard. Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, reduced Sukie's ear to glue, the glue to filaments, dyed the strands and wove them into the purse. Very simple, but it represents research's shrill blare of defiance at outworn tradition. It encourages those who would like to see New England industry in the forefront of progress to hope some solvent will be found for the mental inertia they see as how blocking, in some measure, the reopening of idle plants, the employment of those now on relief rolls, and the general acceleration of business.

Research Day

The particular solvent chosen to accomplish the end of what they are pleased to call "fuddy-duddy-ism" is a New England Council promotion stunt called "Research Day." It grows out of the famous Council-inspired annual Open House Day at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a day when all the wonders of research are paraded before the amazed eyes of hundreds of lay visitors to the laboratories.

Tomorrow not only will the doors of M. I. T. be open, but also those of several other New England colleges, private research laboratories, and industrial plants.

The locations of these exhibits and concommitant activities are given in a convenient box in an adjoining column. Council officials have worked for weeks to make sure that industrialists and all those interested, or even potentially interested, in this subject would know about these meetings and plan to attend them. The general public is invited to attend, and assurances are given that many arresting things will be seen. In Boston the sow's ear purse will be exhibited.

In haste to have it known that they do not for an instant accept as completely true the charge that New Englanders are so steeped in love of the past that they turn an inattentive ear to every plea for progress, research men point to a notable list of accomplishments in research.

They tell, for example, about

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Landon Pays a Call in Quincy

By a Staff Photographer

Representative Charles W. Hedges — At the Hedges' Residence, 304 Beale Street, Wollaston, Where the Former Presidential Candidate Stopped This Morning in His Brief Tour of Boston

Ex-Governor Alfred M. Landon

Dr. Ella Goodale Hedges

British Regard Italian Pact As Big Step to German Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 19—Issues connected with British policy toward Italy—touching the basic appeasement efforts of the Chamberlain government—have been somewhat clarified by the debate yesterday in the House of Lords.

On the one hand, Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, was able successfully to claim an overwhelming numerical majority in favor of recognizing actualities and endeavoring "to abandon shadow for substance" by reducing international friction. After he had spoken a motion approving the Government's policy was carried without a division. On the other hand, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, and Lord Snell showed that the national conscience is not at all completely at ease.

"We believe that by our Italian agreement we have made a beginning, and we are resolved to seek every possibility of continuing and developing that action," Lord Halifax declared.

"Highly as we value our existing friendships and intimate as we happily are with France, we do not regard them as by any means exclusive, and while strengthening them we seek always to increase their number and extend their scope."

Removal of Mistrust

"We should, for example, like to see removed all causes of mistrust and suspicion that may be held to stand in the way of complete understanding between ourselves and Germany.

"That desire is shared, I believe, by the mass of peoples in both countries."

The reference to German friendship was cheered, but Lord Halifax did not further elaborate.

The Foreign Secretary saw in the British efforts a step toward peace, accepting in good faith Italian assurances of friendship which cooled under British advocacy of sanctions during Italy's campaign in Ethiopia.

"We accept Italian assurances and believe they will be honorably carried out," the Foreign Secretary continued.

Britain's action in taking the question of recognition of Ethiopia to the League of Nations Council meeting at Geneva was defended when he said it "never had been an individual question between ourselves and the Italians, but a dispute between the Assembly of the League and Italy."

Italian Action Not Condoned

Lord Halifax made it clear that the British action was not intended to give moral sanction to Signor Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia.

"We do not, never have, and never will, condone the Italian action," he said, "nor do we ask that the League of Nations should condone the methods whereby Italian sovereignty was established."

The Archbishop of Canterbury made an impressive contribution to the debate. He regretted the League's failure to protect Abyssinia, but denied that any good purpose could now be served by recrimi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Landon Forecasts GOP Majority In Congress 'Soon'

By Gordon A. Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A possible majority in the House of Representatives in the not too distant future for the Republican Party was forecast today by Alfred M. Landon, the party's 1936 standard-bearer, who based his conclusions on the reaction to the Roosevelt machine now being felt all over the country.

Snatching one-half hour in his whirlwind tour of Boston and vicinity for an interview with the press at the Copley-Plaza this morning, Ex-Governor Landon declared that the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Florida, and Illinois have set in motion a reaction which may eventually find the Grand Old Party in control of most of the seats in the Lower House of the National Legislature.

Although regarded by many politicians as a Roosevelt victory, Senator Claude Pepper's overwhelming renomination early this month was questioned by the former Presidential nominee. "You would have to flip a coin," he said, "to determine whether that was a Roosevelt victory or a Townsend victory."

Florida Situation

Showing the same political astuteness which won him 17,000,000 votes in the last election and which today still finds him titular head of his party, Mr. Landon pointed out that Florida, like California, has a large number of retired people within its borders. "Of course," he said, "Senator Pepper had to back the Townsend Plan."

Turning to the April Illinois primaries, in which the Kelly-Nash machine was bowled over by the Horner-Courtney Democratic faction, he declared that "everyone considers that result as a slap at the Administration, especially in

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Parochial Schools Lose Fight For State Aid in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19—Faced by determined Protestant opposition to State financial aid for parochial schools, the Roman Catholic Church has decided to withdraw its support of constitutional change that would enable religious denominations to get public money for their educational institutions, it was learned here yesterday.

Roman Catholic spokesmen before the Constitutional Convention Committee on Education said proposals from their quarter would be confined to a sponsorship of measures giving their schools rights now enjoyed by public school pupils to health, transportation and textbook services.

The single proposition to extend State aid in this field now before the Committee was introduced by William F. Heffernan, Brooklyn Democrat. It would limit State grants to not more than 50 per cent of the cost of maintenance and prohibit State supervision.

In addition to its recommendations affecting school children, however, Roman Catholics will favor State inspection of religiously controlled social welfare institutions without encroachments upon management and will ask that State agency placements of children in a home or institution shall be in accordance with the religious denomination of the child's parents.

The Roman Catholic point of view on State aid, voiced through Charles J. Tobin, of the New York State Catholic Welfare Committee, and William F. Bleakley, First Vice-President of the Convention and a Republican delegate, appeared to have eliminated Committee consideration of this provision, which also failed of approval in the 1915 Constitutional Convention.

Meanwhile another reference to the political atmosphere in which the basic law revision is proceeding in this year of state elections featured proceedings on the convention floor. This was the proposition by State Comptroller S. Tremaine, Democratic delegate, that henceforth Constitution drafting be confined to years in which there would be no gubernatorial or presidential contests.

Scant note was taken of a previous recommendation that, to preserve the non-partisan purport of the proceedings, the body adjourn on July 14 until the week following the November vote. It was made by William S. Bennet, Republican delegate.

Intimate Message From Washington

One-Sidedness of the Wagner Act Is Admitted by Its Sponsors Who Do Not Apologize for It—Boulder Dam Has Only One Side

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, May 19

It is hard to get over to the general public the idea that the National Labor Relations Board is not only one-sided but thinks of itself as one-sided. It is a weak defender of the Board however who denies it is one-sided, at least in a technical sense. Chairman Madden himself acknowledges this. Senator Burke in a public hearing asked the Chairman whether it was not true that "this statute applies only to the employer?" to which Mr. Madden unhesitatingly replied, "Yes. There is nothing in it on the other side."

To get a picture of the Board let us compare it to a dam holding back a substantial body of water. Now nobody denies that a dam is one-sided, for in the very nature of things it is braced upstream against the pressure that comes only from one direction. And so, in the theory of those who wrote the Wagner Act, the stream of economic pressure flows only from one side and the non-unionized workers need a dike across the current to protect them until they can protect themselves. Collective bargaining is important enough, argue these sponsors, to have an enforcement agency all its own, specifically charged with safeguarding the workers' interests.

Judicial Power Closely Restricted

The wisdom of the act is not now under discussion; the object is merely to point out what seem to be the realities. Those who wrote the law visualized the Board as a sort of prosecutor; on the other hand critics of the Board complain that it is not a judge. These two points of view simply do not meet. This is not intended to imply that the Board is unfair. The Board is judicial enough, but its judicial power is specifically restricted to the consideration of one class of cases, whether or not a particular employer has discriminated against workers, and whether he has failed to live up to a specified code of fair labor practice.

This is the situation created by Congress. It is argued, among others by Walter Lippmann, that Congress did not realize what it was doing. This contention seems hard to support. Congress debated the law at some length and approved it overwhelmingly; the Senate vote was 63 to 12.

More recently, as a current index of Congressional sentiment, an eight-man Senate subcommittee listened to a denunciation of the Act by Senator Burke, and the reply of Chairman Madden, and then voted unanimously against further action looking to changes in the law. The subcommittee was a fairly representative Senate cross-section. Chairman Madden made a very good witness. He stressed the remarkable record which the Board has made in the Courts and, as explained above, made no pretense that the Board protects the employers' interests. This would be difficult in any event, with the twin lobbies of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. standing guard, and the New Deal in power.

The Act carries a rather florid preamble arguing that its purpose is to bring industrial peace and reduce strikes. Enemies of the law point to increasing strikes in the past few months and argue the Act has failed. Since this is one of the basic issues in the matter it deserves a little attention.

Organization Now Chief Issue

Strike figures compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor statistics since 1919 show a remarkable change in listed causes. Down to 1933 the major issue was wages and hours. After 1933, in every year without exception, the chief issue has been organization. In 1937, 56 per cent of all strikes were over organization, 32 per cent over wages and hours, 12 per cent over miscellaneous causes.

With a law enacted guaranteeing the civil right of workers to organize, it is strange that 56 per cent of the strikes should be over this issue, and yet that is the fact based not on the NLRB but on Department of Labor statistics. Chairman Madden says that about half the present strikes are attributable to interference by employers with the right of self-organization, and refusal to recognize the union as the legislative agency. If the companies would obey the law, he argues, a good many of the strikes would cease. But this, of course, involves almost universal unionization, which runs counter to American tradition, however it may jibe with constitutional rights.

So there, for the present, is the situation: opponents of the act argue it is one-sided and is promoting strikes. Supporters of the act agree it is one-sided (at least in this technical sense) and point to the very strikes to show why it should remain one-sided.

R. L. S.

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Election Year: Summer Travel For President

New Deal State Sons Hope for Roosevelt Visits on Varied Trips

South America?

West Coast Countries Eager for Presidential Visit, Chile, Especially

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—Peripatetic President Roosevelt has another busy summer mapped out—an election-year summer that will carry him campaigning into numerous states, probably across the Continent, and will include fishing expeditions to far seas.

Apart from a number of short trips out from Washington, making contact with the regions along the Atlantic seaboard, the President's main decision is to get across the Country, hitting a number of important doubtful states along the way. Whether he makes the trip from East to West, returning through the Panama Canal, or reverses the process is not year clear.

Emergency Delays Plan

Countries along the West Coast of South America—Chile in particular—had been eager for Mr. Roosevelt to visit them, after his journey along the East Coast in 1936. But to get to Chile and back from the U. S. Pacific Coast would require a month or more, and the President hesitates to absent himself from the United States for that period in the present domestic and world emergency. And he does not want to drop due South from an Atlantic port to Chile, for a main consideration is to campaign his way across the United States.

Another possibility, now regretfully discarded for the time at least, was a spectacular swing from Texas through Mexico to Vera Cruz, marking another high spot in development of the good neighbor policy by a personal visit. The oil crisis in Mexico has upset these hopes, for not only may conditions inside Mexico render a Presidential trip indivisable, but Great Britain would probably interpret such a visit at this time as definitely unfriendly.

So the President returns to his plans for domestic campaigning.

In 1934—the last mid-term electoral period—the President also crossed the Continent, intervening deftly in this state and that, but principally building up a great national ovation which raised his prestige to lofty pinnacles and swept his candidates through the late primaries and the November election.

This year the President has a file full of pressing invitations from organizations and local authorities in all parts of the country, and he can suit his invitations to political necessity. Already this year he has traveled to Georgia—with an important speech at Gainesville which was a precursor to the Florida campaign and many another decisive contest between pro and anti New Dealers impending in the Democratic South. And he has been to Charleston, S. C., following which Gov. Olin D. Johnston of that State announced his Senatorial candidacy against conservative Senator Ellison D. Smith.

Fighting Territory

But these are only opening touches. When the President gets into Ohio and Kentucky—which he plans to do this summer—he enters real fighting territory. In Ohio, Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D), confronts strong opposition for re-election, and the State is one of the half-dozen where Republicans are most confident. In Kentucky, Senator Alben W. Barkley's chances for renomination against challenging Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler seem improved of late, but he is still counting on a personal visit of the President, probably in July.

The President's next two trips are only incidentally political.

He intends to leave on May 27, travel overnight to Mrs. Roosevelt's favorite resettlement project at Arthurdale, W. Va., take lunch with the school-children there, and thence go to his mother's estate at Hyde Park, N. Y., for the Memorial Day week end.

Then, the President plans to go to Nahant, Mass., to his youngest son's marriage to Miss Anne Clark, on June 18. Various other New England invitations cluster around the same

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

In the Boston Section:

More dual job holding revealed at unemployment commission hearing.

N. H. constitutional convention turns down first 7 of 32 amendments.

Somerville starts anti-gambling drive.

Closing of branch libraries causes protests.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

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Sudeten Germans Demand Equality in Official Posts

The Germans of Czechoslovakia give rise not only to one of Europe's pressing political difficulties today, but they exemplify important aspects of the "minority" problem.

A staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *long familiar with the Sudeten areas, has revisited Czechoslovakia. The last of three articles dealing with these peoples follows.*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TEPLITZ-SCHONAU — One of the charges which is basic to dissension among the Sudeten Germans is that they have been subjected to prejudice in the selection of Government officials.

In examining, however the position of the Germans, in relation to the appointment of Government officials, it would only be fair to make clear that cases do exist in which the central authorities have made unfortunate mistakes in sending Czechs to work in purely German districts where "psychological" reasons demanded that Germans should be employed.

Cases of this sort where State interests are involved cannot be so easily dismissed as the foreigner may imagine, yet others, where small officials like postmen or railway workers have been brought in who could not speak German properly have caused much local dissatisfaction and been exploited to the utmost for political party reasons. Thus, for example, at M—, it was maintained by two reliable witnesses, a new postman had appeared who could not read German script properly and so had difficulty in delivering the mail!

Such incidents as this have been criticized by the Czechs themselves and the movement toward improvement in such matters has been greatly advanced during the past year.

Party Claims Good Discipline

One of the important facts mentioned by every Sudeten German leader is the strict discipline observed by all party members. Strolling along the Goetheweg, I saw an example of this. A woman was complaining to three men that her husband had lost his job. It had, she said, been given to a Czech, and her husband could get work in Moravia, if he cared to go. But he had refused to go so far from home and the woman now desired her companions to protest.

"No good," said one of the men sternly, "besides, we must be patient. You know Henlein has ordered the strictest discipline, that's the only way we shall achieve our ends." She quickly subsided.

But that such discipline and obedience are strictly limited in their application appeared obvious next day on the parade outside the Kurhaus. Inside, a political meeting was proceeding; outside, a small crowd had gathered and two policemen were parading up and down. Seeing some children settle on the seat opposite the main entrance to the Kurhaus, the police moved them off—obviously, in order to get them out of the way in case there should be a political disturbance.

The children moved off quietly enough, but they had not gone far before certain strollers-by, wearing party membership badges but not officials, encouraged the children to return, maintaining that the police had no right to do that.

An observer could only wonder, if such an incident had developed into something more serious, how would it have been explained by both sides? A simple incident, the reader may say, but that could produce awkward situations in a tense atmosphere where tempers are short!

Equal Status Demanded

The Sudeten German Party today demands "equal status" as between Czechs and Germans in this Republic. It is a demand, which must be met if harmonious co-operation between the nationalities is to be maintained. But the term "equal status" embraces so much that at once one must realize that it is one thing under democratic and another under totalitarian rule. And it is "equal status" under the latter which must be envisaged.

It is a mistake to imagine that the Sudeten German Party only became National Socialist and dependent upon the Third Reich when Konrad Henlein announced this fact at Karlsbad on April 24, last. The world outside may only then have realized it fully, but to the Czechs it has been obvious for years.

The Sudeten German Party is even today not a united party. There exist great differences of opinion, but under the influence of the Austrian annexation and pressure from Berlin, Henlein has yielded to the extremists in his own party.

And so surely is it also true that the moment these extremists feel that they have a free hand from international interference and the "tip" from Berlin, in that moment will Konrad Henlein occupy among the Sudeten Germans the position of Arthur Seyss-Inquart in Vienna today.

This "equal status" of the Sudeten Germans, it must also be added, does not appear to apply even to those of their own blood should they be of different political outlook, as conversation during this visit have indicated. Social Democrats and Communists who are of German race and Jews in this area will have as much consideration shown them as has been shown them in Germany since 1933 and recently in Austria, if many of the Sudeten German Party get their way.

Now an Anglo-German Issue

Short shift will be made of opponents in this area. In fact, a genuine "clean-up" appears to many here as the first step toward establishing the new regime. Some welcome it, others are deeply concerned at the prospect. But to the majority it appears inevitable, despite the fact that today Herr Henlein claims he is the spokesman of all the Germans throughout the Sudeten German area.

Another obvious fact is that every one here realizes that the issue will be settled not in Prague or Paris but in London, seeing that today it is an Anglo-German issue.

That is why the window of the newspaper shop near this hotel is surrounded by men and women, most of whom are asking, "What does England say?" while others are jubilantly declaring: "Ah, England won't fight for the sake of a Czech—it will leave the way open to the Reich to do as it pleases!"

That is what so many have believed, rightly or wrongly, and they are buoyed by such a hope.

VIEWS OF NEW YORK

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The Camera Views the News

Wide World

A King Can Take a Joke

King Gustav V of Sweden and his sister-in-law, Princess Ingeborg, appreciate the caricatures of him in a special humorous edition of the Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet. The copy was handed to him during the seventy-fifth anniversary dinner of the Municipality of Stockholm. The venerable tennis player, famed as a democratic Monarch, apparently carries good sportsmanship into all of his affairs.

Cardenas Calls For Surrender Of Cedillo Troops

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, May 19 (AP)—President Cardenas is determined that the strong man of San Luis, Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, shall surrender his arms and peasant army to the Government so that the Nation's socialistic program may go on without danger of internal revolt.

The President, entering San Luis with his own soldiers to assure calm in the wake of insistent rumors of rebellion, made his demand in a speech last night.

Speaking from the central balcony of the Governor's Palace, President Cardenas charged that his former Secretary of Agriculture planned a revolution, that he conferred with representatives of foreign oil companies whose property the Government expropriated, and that with "the aid of agents, who toured the country and abroad," he engaged in "subversive activities."

San Francisco Report

[From confidential sources in San Francisco, it was learned on the best authority that a former General of the Mexican Army was in that city trying to raise funds, armaments, and support for a rebellion against the Mexican Government in the name of General Cedillo.]

President Cardenas said Cedillo feigned illness to avoid a term of military service in Michoacan, President Cardenas' State, and to mask his plans for revolution.

The General's resignation from the Army, General Cardenas asserted, was accepted upon his promise to remain at his vast estate of Las Palomas, near San Luis, upon which he has established his agrarian constituency.

Surrender Demanded

But, President Cardenas insisted, General Cedillo must surrender arms and ammunition, and his "private army" of possibly 50,000 men must be absorbed into the regular army as an auxiliary group.

Apparently linking General Cedillo with asserted efforts to stir the people against expropriation of foreign oil companies, effected March 18, General Cardenas charged that the General's "agents" both at home and abroad sought "proselytes for an inconceivable rebellion."

"Before and after the expropriation of the foreign oil companies," the President continued, "agents at the service of the same companies also tried to find traitors."

'Gold Shirt' Chief Aloof

EL PASO, Texas, May 19 (AP)—Gen. Avelino Salas, outlawed leader of the Mexican "Gold Shirts," yesterday turned his back on any possibility of supporting a "Fascist revolution" against the present Mexican Government.

The General, a veteran of the Carranza revolt and one-time potent military politician, volunteered the assertion at his home here that he would not support a revolution by Gen. Saturnino Cedillo of San Luis Potosi if there was a Fascist taint to it. He did not say what he would do if there were no such flavor.

U. S. Asked to Buy Oil

TULSA, Okla., May 19 (AP)—The chief of Mexican oil operations, Vicente Cartes Herrera, yesterday urged co-operation by American interests in the purchase of Mexican oil to help his country pay the debts incurred by the recent expropriations.

Mr. Herrera, General Manager of Petroleos Mexicanos and leader of the Mexican delegation to the International Petroleum Exposition here, said:

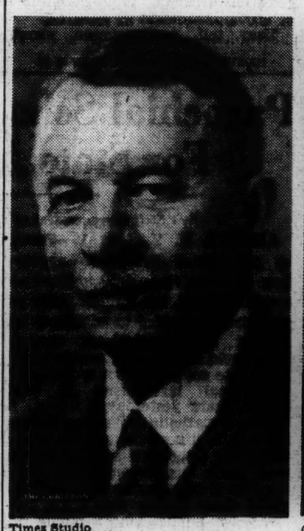
"It will be more easy for the companies to help President Cardenas than to fight him because there will be no change in his ideas. Mexican resources are limited. We have to help the workers first and any excess under the budget will be allotted to the debt.

"But to pay our debts we must sell our oil, and if the democratic countries will not deal with us then we must compromise our sentiments to honor our obligations."

© International

Germany's Spokesman at London

The Reich's new Ambassador, Dr. Herbert Dircksen, is pictured with Sir Sydney Clive (left), Marshal of the British Diplomatic Corps, as they left the German Embassy en route to Buckingham Palace, where the Ambassador presented his credentials to King George VI.



Times Studio

Takes New Post

Sir Gerald Campbell, the new British High Commissioner in Canada, has recently been the Consul General in New York.

©Harris & Ewing

Lt. Col. David McCoach, Jr.

Succeeds Col. Dan I. Sultan as Engineer-Commissioner for the District of Columbia. Highly qualified, White House says.

Stage Set for TVA Hearings; Morgan Gets Access to Files

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19 — The stage was set here today for the early opening of the Tennessee Valley Authority investigation, with Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, ousted Chairman, as the first witness.

No date has yet been set for hearings to begin, but the Joint Congressional Committee has granted Dr. Morgan authority to consult TVA files in preparing his case against his former colleagues on the TVA board—Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal.

The former Chairman, who was removed from office in March when he refused to furnish President Roosevelt with evidence to substantiate his charges against the other two members of the TVA Board, was back in Washington today to resume preparation of his case.

A sheaf of correspondence studied by the Congressional Committee revealed that Dr. Morgan had asked access to TVA files, but had been refused by Dr. Harcourt Morgan, present TVA Chairman, on the ground that it might interfere "with the official work of the Committee and the business of the Tennessee Valley Authority."

"Full and unhampered" access to the material in question had been asked by the former Chairman, but the Committee decreed that its representative should be present at the time the records are examined.

The Special Investigating Committee has a list of about 40 attorneys from which it will choose a special counsel, probably next week. Senator Vic Donahey (D) of Ohio, chairman, said hearings will begin "at the earliest practicable date."

It has been decided to let Dr. Arthur Morgan present his charges first, without interruption, and then let the other Directors present their side of the case, before the Committee begins any other phases of its investigation.

In a memorandum to the Committee explaining his request for access to TVA files, Dr. Morgan said:

"I have made certain charges concerning the Administration of the TVA, and it is partly on the basis of these charges that your investigation was authorized. For me to present the Committee evidence which will include specific data and references in a manner which the Committee and the public has a right to ask and expect, it will be necessary for me and for my authorized representatives to have full and unhampered access to the files, reports, accounts, and personnel of the TVA and to such records of the land grant colleges and of the municipalities and associations which have purchased power from the TVA, as are officially available to the TVA.

"Through his endeavor to remove me from office, the President has for practical purposes excluded me from access to such records."

He asked the committee to take the necessary steps to insure unhampered access to him, and his authorized representatives to these TVA records.

Use of the word "endeavor" in referring to the President's action indicates that the former Chairman does not consider his removal as final.

Sound Finance for Belgium Launched by Socialist Premier

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, May 19—That first Socialist Premier in Belgium's history has made an auspicious start by obtaining confidence vote of 132 to 38 for a program in which financial orthodoxy forms one of the leading planks.

The Janson Government resigned last week because Roman Catholic members of the three-party coalition could not agree on certain drastic measures for new taxation for the purpose of balancing the budget. The Roman Catholics are nevertheless co-operating with Premier Paul Henri Spaak in a new coalition of the same three parties—Roman Catholics, Liberals and Socialists—and have agreed to support efforts to balance the budget by cutting expenditures, increasing taxation, and tightening regulations against tax evasion.

As 1938 is too far advanced to allow the budget to be balanced with certainty this year, equilibrium is to be obtained by lumping this year and next year together. With this end in view, a bill to change the customs and excise laws is to be introduced immediately as well as a new "crisis" tax. Regulations for the sale of alcohol will also be amended.

At the same time, the Government intends to devote much attention to social reform and to place the Flemish and French languages on a similar basis of equality in the Army as in other official walks of life.

Another important feature of the Government program is a tightening of the press law to prevent libel and excessive recriminations while preserving full freedom of fair comment and criticism.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The new Belgian Government, under Socialist direction, is deliberately aiming to preserve the title of a government of "national union" which it has adopted—continuing the previous three-party coalition.

The magnitude of the task confronting it is seen from the fact that there is a gap of more than 2,000,000,000 francs (about $56,000,000) between estimates of expenditure and income on the basis of present taxation, due largely to the trade recession which has made itself severely felt in Belgium. Additional difficulty is caused by the recent decline of the French franc which has hit Belgium severely, owing to the close economic and financial relations between the two countries.

Big Decrease in Employment

Unemployment increased from July 1937 to January 1938 by 92 per cent, of which only 30 per cent was due to seasonal influences. In February 1937, there were 149,000 unemployed, and in February 1938, 201,000. When in March 1935 the depression in Belgian business reached dangerously near an acute bank crisis, the Belgian Government again depreciated the currency. After that the recession in business came to a stop and recovery set in only to be followed now by a new recession.

Belgian industry during the period of recovery improved and strengthened its financial position rather than extending its operative capacity through new investments.

A striking symptom, which is adversely influencing the general economic situation, is the continued rise of prices. This occurred during the third quarter of 1937 in practically all other countries, but in Belgium this rise has been exceptionally rapid. It has been twice as large as in Switzerland and the Netherlands, where only 1½ years ago a depreciation of the currency took place.

The rise may be attributed to several causes. In the first place wages in Belgium have often been linked up to the index-number for retail prices. To a considerable extent these prices are dependent on the wages. The rise was further accentuated by an increase of nominal wages through a continued adjustment to the retail prices but also through higher real wages. To this were added increased social charges and shorter hours in many industries.

Government Costs Cut

In the meantime the Government is not only cutting down ordinary expenditure but is also planning to economize on the auxiliary budget comprising a total expenditure of 2,500,000,000 francs, of which 1,260,000,000 francs are for public works and unemployment relief, and 522,000,000 francs for defense. As this extraordinary expenditure is partly applied for a further "priming of the pump," it is clear that a cut of this expenditure would not help to imporve business conditions.

On the other hand, Henri de Man, Minister of Finance, has also announced the establishment of a budget-reserve fund, in order to use the balance in hand of favorable years to meet the deficits of unfavorable years. It is realized here that such a reserve fund may be of great importance for the future, because through it sudden and heavy increases of taxation as had to be proposed now, could be avoided.

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

date, but it is not yet known whether the President will be able to accept them. If he has any political purposes in the back of his head, he will probably have to accept some of the other invitations, for few working Democratic politicians are expected at the Clark-Roosevelt wedding.

Politics and Fishing

Come July, and the Presidential travelling is expected to begin in earnest. He is slated to go to Marietta, Ohio in the middle of the month (following a Fourth of July trip to Gettysburg, Pa.) and from Marietta to drop down to Paducah, Ky., where the campaigning for Senator Barkley can take place.

Then Mr. Roosevelt is considering starting—in late July or August—on a transcontinental trip, to a Pacific Coast port whence he would embark upon a fishing voyage to the South Pacific. He is particularly fond of fishing grounds off the Cocos Islands, and enjoys the transit of the Panama Canal and the voyage up through the Caribbean. No definite decision about this trip has been announced, though the President said earlier that he might go fishing to some points in the mid-Atlantic toward the Azores.

But political advantage seems to fit in with the Pacific trip, since the President could cross many border and doubtful states, and in various direct and indirect ways do good turns for favored candidates along the road. Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt builds up his own popular strength thereby, and greatly enjoys travel across the Continent, affording an opportunity to see people and things, get an idea of national feeling and a sense of the varied but integrated Nation.

Safety Education: Center at N. Y. U.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—A national center for safety education is to be established at New York University July 1, it is announced by Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of the University. Dr. Herbert J. Stack, director of the education division of the National Conservation Bureau, will be director of the center, Dr. Chase adds.

The activities will be set up under a special grant of funds from the conservation bureau, which is maintained and administered by 61 stock casualty insurance companies.

Although the center has been planned primarily for the instruction of teachers, the work will be conducted over a still wider front in order to serve all types of personnel concerned with safety, it is explained.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Air Mail Links Alaskan Cities But Mail Dog Legends Remain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—That must have been a strange day, both for Fred Milligan and for his dogs—that day in May, when he let his mail-team sled dogs stay in the kennels, while he and John E. Lemiell of the United States Post Office Department climbed aboard a Lockheed-Electra twin-engined ship, to go along on the inaugural air-mail flight that established regular-run mail service between Juneau and Fairbanks, and officially put an end to doing the job the way he and his dogs have been doing it for 30 years—carrying the mail lashed to sledges.

True, airplanes have been carrying mail through certain sections of Alaska on contracts won away from the competitive dog teams for several years. But setting up this service between Juneau and Fairbanks—on the basis of a 4½-hour schedule each way on a flight distance of 700 miles over an ice-capped coastal range and the fabulous Yukon Trail marks the first time that air mail has been carried in the Territory on regular schedules the year round.

But it will be a long time before airplanes stop the telling of stories of dogs out on the trail. In 30 years or so of freighting with dogs, men gather together a lot of the lore of dogs, and the dogs one owns don't have to be show-ring winners to provide zest for telling stories. There is a saying that out on the trail, a man is as strong as his dog team. And there are wonderful tales of dogs that were just nothing in the world to look at, but when it came to performance on the trail—"Man! There was a dog!" Similarly there are awesome stories of dogs that were as beautiful as the sight of sunrise on new snow—but "put 'em in a team, and faugh!"

All are 'Best'

You couldn't possibly offer a competitive prize for the best dog team in Alaska—because every man owning a dog team would enter his team—and be ready to fight you if you told him his wasn't the best. That's part of owning dog teams. A man's dog team is always the best in the world. Some of the dogs in the team may have strange habits and stranger personalities, but variety is part of the strength of a dog team. And looks? Well, as in people, looks in freighting dogs aren't everything.

There was a dog called Snookum. Mr. Hubbard tells about Snookum. Snookum was mighty little on looks—but if you wanted a puller—Snookum was your dog. One of the best pullers in the whole of the Yukon.

Another dog in the same team was Margie, one of the most beautiful dogs in point of looks that the North Country ever saw. Some went so far as to call her a picture dog. She had the Malemute's beautiful pointed ears, black-lined with white. She had the two evenly shaped white dots set in the black fur over her woundrous eyes that are what give the Malemute it's softly quizzical expression. Margie was a lady. She conducted herself as a lady should, doing her job, pulling her weight, a good influence in the community—and oh, so beautiful to look at.

But there is a dreadful tale that has rung back and forth across Alaska for years and is still told on occasion with shocked impressiveness—the tale of Oolik.

Oolik was born in Amundsen's ship Gjoa on the voyage during which the northwest passage was discovered. The finest of husky blood ran in Oolik's veins, and when the Nome Kennel Club was formed, it was Oolik who sat for the dog's head portrait that adorns the club pin. Wherever dog lovers gathered they agreed that Oolik was the handsomest dog that ever had been or ever would be seen in Nome.

But there Oolik's virtues ended. Oolik never did a day's work. He was lazy, and insolent, with the manners and tastes of a matinee idol and no sense of responsibility whatever. But that was not the worst. Oolik owned a doll. A doll that should have belonged only to a little girl. With the doll Oolik played, if you can believe it, day in, day out. When the season for sled dog races rolled around, Oolik played as usual with the doll until sounds of the termination of the race fell on his ears. And then, with consummate disdain for the looks of things, he would go to the finish line to watch the arrival of the winner—carrying his doll in his mouth!

The other dogs showed plainly enough, for all his being the handsomest dog Nome had ever seen or ever would see, what they thought of such a business. Some of them put their heads together and snickered at Oolik. Others merely passed by on the other side of the street, with expressions which said as plain as plain, "One simply doesn't know such people—a dog playing with a doll!" And even seasoned dog owners, who knew all the methods by which to deal with unusual traits of character as they cropped out in their dogs, could only shake their heads and murmur in shocked tones. "Well it's a sore sight we see this day, a beautiful dog like that, stalking around with a baby doll hanging out of his fine mouth!"

General of the Sleds

There was a wonderful MacKenzie River husky named Dubby. Some said Dubby was the finest loose leader Alaska ever saw. A loose leader is a sled dog which corresponds in influence to a general in the Army, or an admiral in the Navy—that is a responsible, competent, self-respecting general or admiral.

Customarily, a born loose leader isn't asked to pull a pound, being let off in favor of discharging equally important and much more advanced duties. In effect, a qualified loose leader thinks for the dogs that are in harness. Once Dubby had gone over a trail he never forgot it. Take him out across country where a blizzard had blown in the night, leaving three- to four-foot drifts to obliterate all signs of a trail and, however much the team floundered around, Dubby could always find the trail and put them on it. Give him a half-mile leeway ahead of the team, and he'd cut and cross-cut the snow until he found the way the team should go. Set him to crossing ice and he'd test it out by throwing his whole weight on the four paws he planted on it—and you could trust him never to let the team go near ice that wouldn't bear the weight.

Plenty of people are familiar with the dogs taken to France during the war by the famous "Scotty" Allen. "The Four-Footed Foreign Legion," they called the dogs. Within nine hours of the time he landed 440 dogs from a transport, they were carrying up supplies. So much for the adaptability of sled dogs, under the guidance of a man they know understands them. . . .

Travel Over Ice

"Scotty" Allen has always said that, whenever he found himself in a tight place—carrying the mail, or just mushing along—he invariably trusted the judgment of his lead dog. In the winter of 1906 a man engaged Mr. Allen to take him on a 1,400-mile trip over the ice, so that he could get to the States by boat from Valdez.

They started out with the thermometer 54 degrees below zero. The first mile was over rough ice—it wasn't easy going but it was safe. But up ahead, as far as the eye could see, there was a field of "young" ice—you could tell, because it was so smooth; at last they got out on that and it seemed all right, but about six miles out it was the dogs who divined the real conditions. They began to travel slower, and with their faces lowered—a sure sign that the ice is none too safe. And it meant, too, that salt water wasn't far away. Salt water ice is a different matter to travel over from fresh water ice—it is buoyant, but it is weaker to carry weight. The only safe way to get over it is to keep travelling; stop and you break through. The man on the sledge didn't know what they were up against, but the dogs did, and they made haste to get to heavy pack ice.

These are the kinds of stories Fred Milligan must have been thinking of the day he left the dogs in the kennel, and went along with the Post Office official, and the pilot and co-pilot, S. E. Robbins, and Jerry Jones, to fly the mail through for the first time, from Juneau to Fairbanks.

They're the kinds of stories people tell a long, long time after airplanes have got to be as usual as snow on the trail, as usual as reliability in a born loose leader.

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The 'Tell' Family Holds an 'At Home'

Herbert Matter

The Hero of Schiller's Play and His Household
As They Are Represented by Villagers of Interlaken in Annual Revival of the Story

'William Tell' to Shoot Again In Swiss Revival of Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland—Europe's contemporary political scene lends particular interest to the revival this summer, by the villagers of Interlaken, of Friedrich Schiller's powerful drama of freedom, "William Tell." About 350 men, women, and children, all permanent residents of this or near-by villages, have been preparing for several months to assure finished performances during the "Tell season." The play will be presented first on July 10, and repeated every Sunday thereafter until Sept. 11.

One of the central incidents of this play, which pictures William Tell shooting the apple from his son's head, is familiar to the children of many countries. But to Swiss children it is more than familiar, because it concerns their own national hero; and in German-speaking Switzerland, which includes Interlaken, Schiller's incomparable presentation of the Tell story is known to almost every resident from childhood.

Eight years ago a group of Interlaken residents, seeking some means of effective entertainment for summer visitors, hit upon the idea of presenting Schiller's drama with amateur actors from the district where Tell was supposed once to have performed his action in defense of freedom. The spectacle was so successful that it has since been repeated every summer, and the leading actors have grown into their parts with the years, so that they seem fairly to identify themselves with the characters they portray.

The actors are drawn from everyday activities in the villages of the Interlaken district. They work during the week, in summer as in winter, at their usual occupations, rehearsing in their spare time. Some of them are mechanics, some clerks, some keepers of small shops; many of the women are housewives and mothers of the children who participate. But all have immersed themselves in the spectacle. On Sundays they dress in the thirteenth century costumes of the period pictured in Schiller's drama, and carry spectators back with them through the centuries.

As a background, the play has the beautiful natural setting of Rugen Park at Interlaken. The auditorium, which seats 2,000 spectators, has been roofed, making performances independent of the weather.

But the stage is in the open air. Against the background of meadow and forest, rocks and hills, have been set picturesque buildings fitted into the scenes of the play—castle, church and manor, peasants' huts, and barns.

In the eight years since it was first presented, this play has become very much a part of the community of Interlaken. It absorbs the attention of a large proportion of village families in winter as well as in summer; the leading actors put all their spare time at the disposal of the play. Children used in some of the scenes change parts frequently, so that all children with talent may have an opportunity and none shall be worked too hard.

So appealing has the presentation proved that many visitors have returned more than once to Interlaken to see what changes have occurred in the performance since the previous years. With every succeeding year, it is agreed that William Tell's story is told more effectively.

Crashing Plane Low, Witnesses Declare

LOS ANGELES, May 10 (AP)—The question of why a new $80,000 transport plane crashed with its nine occupants on a fog-hidden mountain canyon ridge while commercial air liners flew safely at higher altitudes, was asked today by Coroner Frank A. Nance on the eve of a public inquest.

"I have talked to witnesses who said they saw the plane flying not more than 500 feet from the ground," Mr. Nance said. "Under those circumstances, I believe it proper for this office to hold an investigation."

Bureau of Air Commerce officials are privately preparing a report for Washington headquarters.

Gun Hits Bull's-Eye Mile Underground

TULSA, May 19 (AP)—A world record in marksmanship was claimed by the light artillery of the oil fields, the queer "teacup guns" which shoot at unseen targets miles underground.

The score was six shots, all striking within one-eighth of an inch of the target 5,300 feet underground in an Oklahoma City oil well. The target was an oil-well pipe, or casing, whose operator wished it perforated at certain exact depths. The perforated pipe was shown here at the International Petroleum Exposition.

This is strictly a peacetime artillery, but its fire is done with remote control and one of its gun units looks like a motorized army outfit.

The gun is steel, painted black, about 10 feet long and four to six inches thick. Its ends are tapered. It has neither breech nor muzzle. In a row down its side, like immense buttons on a thin man, are the shining steel "teacups."

There are eight to ten. They are shaped like teacups and set deep into the gun barrel, their tops flush with its sides. These teacups are the real guns. Each contains one shot, a hardened solid steel projectile about half an inch in diameter.

This gun is carried on a steel-hooded truck. Under the hood is housed the control room and firing mechanism. This mechanism is an instrument board facing a coil of steel cable two miles long wound on a huge drum in the rear of the truck. The operator backs his truck to some distance from a well. The gun is hooked to the cable and hung in the pipe at the mouth. The operator starts the drum unwinding.

On the instrument board he reads every foot of the descent. After the gun has been lowered about a mile the steel cable stretches a little with its own weight and the gunner has to make corrections.

From his control board the gunner can fire any one of the vertical row of teacup guns. When he has placed one of these teacups at the exact level, he presses a button and the teacup fires down the well.

Cleveland Relief Crisis Stirs Ohio Legislators to Ask Cause

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 19 (AP)—Eleven Ohio legislators are taking Cleveland's relief machinery apart today.

They sought to find what brought the system to the brink of a smash-up, left many needy without relief, and finally drew a crowd to City Hall to sit for hours in quiet resentment.

The Legislature, facing an Ohio League of Municipalities estimate that $17,000,000 was needed to see the State's larger cities through their relief needs for the remainder of 1938, authorized the committee to tour the cities for first-hand knowledge.

"We want to know why it costs more per case to handle relief here than in any other county in the State," said Representative Samuel A. Anderson.

One examiner, Daniel McGowan, said, "We have found a great many people who are not entitled to relief who are on the rolls."

The sit-down demonstrators have lounged in the leather-seated chairs of the high-ceilinged Council Chamber since May 16. Small groups discussed the relief problem.

Frank Horvath, Financial Secretary of the Workers' Alliance, which sponsored the sit-down, said he had no idea how long it would last. "Maybe a week, maybe a month, maybe longer," he said. A sign on the back wall in red letters said: "Fight against Burton and Davey's starvation plans." Harold H. Burton is Mayor, and Martin L. Davey is Governor.

Mr. Horvath said relief sitters remained for seven or eight hours and then were succeeded by another shift.

Clark L. Mock, City Relief Commissioner, reported seven-day relief orders were being issued to the neediest cases from an $80,000 stopgap appropriation the Council voted. Present food orders, he said, are 17 per cent below the Federal standard and 10 per cent below the standard in effect before April 1. An average family of three persons received 64 cents a day for all three persons.

At Columbus, Representative L. H. Myers urged a ban on relief for all aliens who fail to file application of intention to become citizens. He sought to insert this provision in a bill before the House Welfare Committee. Governor Davey a few months ago vetoed a bill carrying a similar provision. The committee deferred action.

Chicago Relief Rations

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—Food tickets good for a limited supply of rations were seemingly the only protection against starvation today for 91,000 persons caught in Chicago's relief crisis.

Funds for May relief checks ran out after 170,000 persons had been paid, leaving 34,000 families dependent upon foodstuffs furnished by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. Milk was available only for children.

All of the City's relief stations were closed except for emergency services because of an empty treasury. The closing brought out pickets bearing placards reading, "Soak the Rich and Feed the Poor" and "Don't Starve, Fight."

Relief officials looked to the special session of the Legislature tomorrow for aid in the financial crisis. The difference between the amount available for relief and that needed by Chicago was estimated at $1,000,000 monthly.

Gov. Henry Horner has recommended an increase of $500,000 monthly in State aid for relief. Chicago could expect not more than $400,000, which would still leave a monthly deficit of at least $600,000.

The Governor suggested the City divert or borrow to meet the relief emergency until machinery can be set up to collect taxes through new revenue measures. New levies on so-called luxuries have been suggested.

South Carolina: 56-Hour Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In passing a 56-hour work week for general classes of employees, the South Carolina General Assembly compromised on the middle ground lying between the House's 54-hour proposal and the Senate's 57-hour measure, and adopted the free conference report on the bill originally introduced at last year's session. The report also carried a clause prohibiting employees affected from working more than 12 hours in any one day.

After brief discussion, the House adopted the report by a 76-12 vote, while the Senate stamped its approval on it by a 17-4 margin.

Workers affected by the measure, which lacks only the formality of the gubernatorial signature to make it law, were those in "mercantile establishments, eating places, laundries, dry cleaners, dye plants, bleacheries, bakeries, mines, quarries, and other manufacturing and mercantile establishments."

Included, too, was a provision restricting motor truck drivers in intrastate commerce to 60 hours a week and not more than 8 hours in any 24-hour period.

General provisions of the measure are not applicable in towns of less than 2,500 population, while the limitations of the hours of employees in public eating places were effective only in towns of 3,000 or more.

An eight-hour day five-day week was fixed for women garment workers, this to be applicable only until May 1, 1939, unless Congress enacts a similar law.

A 48-hour week was assigned employees in bleacheries, dye, and print plants, with no limitation, however, on the daily hours.

Employees under 18 years of age would not be permitted to work between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. in any establishment covered in the bill.

Bridge Rebuilding Ordered

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18 (AP)—Reconstruction of a highway bridge between Brewster and the Connecticut State line over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in Putnam County, has been ordered by the Public Service Commission.

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STOP AT SOCONY DEALERS

'Planning' vs. Competition: U. S. Traditionally Uses Both

By Ralph M. Blagden
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American democracy has many roots, and hence many sources of strength.

It draws sustenance from such giant corporations as the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, from semi-socialistic planning ventures like the TVA, from collectivist subway companies, from thousands of small retailers and from millions of members in consumer co-operatives.

Headlines and newspaper columnists daily thunder that the American people must choose between planned dictatorship and free competitive enterprise.

Yet planning has been part of the American scheme since the Constitution of the United States set up the most successful long range plan in history, and the free competitive system began to falter, the day the Hamiltonian report on manufactures paved the way to the first American tariff.

No blizzard of lofty phrases, no special pleading and no Cassandras, weeping as of old in the streets, can in the face of American history define the democratic problem as one of the simple alternatives of planning versus democratic competition.

America's Town Meeting of the Air recently turned its platform over to a Liberal, a Socialist sympathizer, a Conservative, and a Communist. Each argued that his particular "ism" carried the key and the vigor of democracy.

Democracy, however, is all of them and none of them. It is as numerous and varied as the grass that Walt Whitman saw across the face of the nation. It is not exclusively free competition, nor collectivism, nor co-operatives, nor "big fellows," nor "little fellows."

This democratic diversification reflects two basic American trends:

First, the diverse ways men have used their freedom to enrich themselves.

Second, the diverse ways men have used their freedom to protect the general welfare against the excesses of individual liberties.

If one gazes upon the cyclorama of the American scene, there emerges a pattern so varied that it alone exposes the over-simplification of those who talk in terms merely of planning versus free competition.

There is the competitive area, with its 211,586 small corporations, with its millions of retail and wholesale outlets and its millions of farmers.

There is the maintained price area, where many of the leading 600 corporations curtail price competition by tacit agreement but without illegal collusion.

Co-operative Efforts

There are the co-operatives, where voluntary associations of men and women have invested millions of dollars in retail, production, and insurance enterprises.

There is also an area of public ownership and operation, with its municipal water districts, street car lines, Panama Canals and prison industries.

There is planning in the Soil Conservation Program, in the Tennessee Valley, in the 30 regional planning boards, in the Department of Agriculture forecasts, and in the able Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

There is finance with its 16,000 National and State banks, its insurance companies, its investment trusts.

There are public utilities—railroads, telephones and electric power.

There are finally the professional, personal and civil services, running the gamut from a third maid to a justice of the United States Supreme Court.

This wonderfully varied system periodically gets out of balance. Production falls by billions of dollars and the poor people clamor for their share of a shrinking total. As this clamor grows more insistent, those who enjoy property may become panicky and resort to extreme methods of resistance. On the diminishing base of national production Communism and Fascism have been born.

America with increasing intensity has sought to balance its economic system and to provide for uninterrupted production. It also has sought to relieve the social distress resulting from unbalance. In this twofold endeavor, the Government has undertaken to match the variety of the system by a variety of remedies.

For 100 years social legislation has multiplied. Dangerous machinery has been fenced. Child labor laws have been passed. The Federal Government has taken an increasing hand as industries stretched across State lines. Anti-trust laws have sought to "rein in the behemoths" of industry. Commissions have been set like watchdogs over the railroads, over radio, shipping, and labor relations. The Federal Government has called upon its powers over taxation, money, expenditures, soil conservation and interstate commerce.

This varied arsenal of controls is typically American. Hamilton, Madison, Wilson, and his colleagues at Philadelphia drew cannily upon the down-to-earth experiences of the Colonies and the British Empire, and far less than is sometimes supposed upon the theories of the French and British political philosophers. At the start, America was the realist as well as the idealist. And today it shows the same respect for practical needs and techniques.

Conflict Diffused

But there is, in the opinion of government students, much wisdom and safety in the diversified policies of American democracy. They conceal and diffuse the conflict of classes and ideas. They offer, probably, the best hope of reform by evolution rather than revolution.

The many-sided approach also avoids a dangerous crossing of Rubicons. The highly resourceful and productive system of private profit can be preserved and left alone at precisely that point where it becomes reasonably stable. The proven virtues of capitalism are not jettisoned and irretrievably lost by a rash lunge all the way to some unproved doctrine.

Russia, canalizing its action in the narrow gorges of Marxist thinking, starved millions in an effort to fit a uniform collectivist pattern over farm and city. Democracy, however, is no closed system. Its only unchangeable base is devotion to freedom, and freedom alone is capable of meeting the unpredictable inventiveness of men.

Some industrial leaders are today urging a return to what they call free competitive enterprise. This, they say, is the only true democracy in the economic sphere. Owen D. Young, in a letter to this paper, and Col. Frank Knox in a radio speech indicate that they hold this view. Yet under normal circumstances, industry generally has shown little liking for the undisciplined play of competitive forces.

From Hamilton's report on manufacturing to the original draft of the NRA, business has pressed Government for measures to inject order into the system and to protect it from the chaos of industrial planlessness. It has sought tariffs, western lands, and rights of way; it has asked for injunctions against labor, for subsidies and trade associations —and all from government.

Despite the excesses and abuses of capitalism, there is no logic this writer could find in the view that industry, any more than society, relishes the chaos of unplanned cities, the waste of natural wealth, the shocks of depression, and other by-products of un-co-ordinated enterprise. But these abuses have been inherent in the blindness of production and in the un-co-ordinated nature of the totality of industrial activities.

The present-day hostility of industry to the Roosevelt Administration's program actually expresses the failure of government and industry so far to find a type of plan that will join both the interests of business and of society.

Types of Control

For a hundred years government controls and plans have been mainly of two kinds:

First, those evolved after an abuse had reached a critical point, as in the case of child exploitation. Such remedies incline to be punitive and negative and accompanied by much emotional tension.

Second, those improvised to meet a national emergency. Under such circumstances they are apt to resemble a dress made in a tempest and put on in a hurricane. They also tend to come so thick and fast that industry is incapable of absorbing them or is belligerent, un-co-operative and fearful. The Soil Conservation Program and the TVA are notable exceptions to the record of hit-or-miss controls.

The sightless nature of composite production today is not necessarily an indictment of business. Through its Chambers of Commerce and trade associations and in their own individual plans, business has striven for order. The blindness in production comes from the lack of any co-ordinating machinery among all the parts of industry, from ignorance about the market, from ignorance about the total supply of goods.

In Washington this writer found many signs that the Government was experimenting with a new and more enlightened technique in planning. Instead of lagging behind catastrophes, the new idea is to head them off.

The National Resources Committee is addressing itself to conservation of the country's resources—natural, human and technological. Legislation is pending to establish advisory planning boards, to co-ordinate by means of information and advice the policies of business—to bring some sight to its millions of blind transactions.

Most important, perhaps, is President Roosevelt's proposal for a Bureau of Industrial Economics. At first glance a mild proposal for a clearing house of facts about business, it is actually the first and astonishingly belated step in the direction of effective long-range industrial planning.

Mordecai Ezekial of the Department of Agriculture showed this writer charts revealing that more is not known than is known about the details of the American industrial picture. Profound import surrounded this Bureau when Secretary of Agriculture Wallace explained that the long accumulation of statistics in his department had laid the basis for the soil conservation act.

Plan for Abundance

Among the many projects in Washington is a bill titled "Planning for Abundance." It is sponsored by such young Progressives as Representative Jerry Voorhis of California and some men high in the Administration. It is an elaborate plan for expanding production by means of more drastic controls over output, pricing and marketing than this country has ever known. Its advocates are relying heavily upon the proposed Bureau of Industrial Economics, as the Farm Act sponsors relied upon the statistical services in the Agricultural Department.

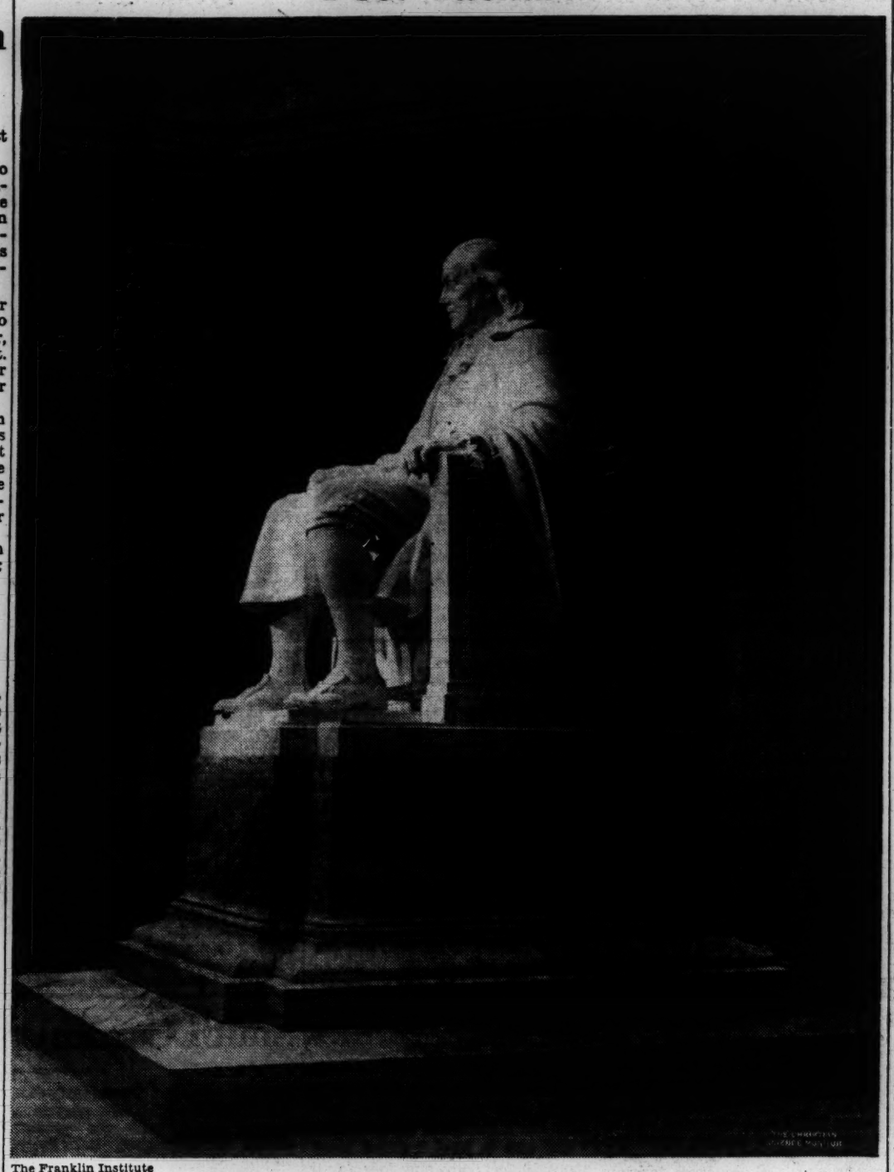
The temper of industry at the moment indicates that such a scheme would be denounced as a Fascist blueprint. Yet if business, labor and the government do not succeed in stabilizing the economy through more moderate and gradual methods of planning, this extreme pattern is certain to acquire more and more influence.

Devices for social control are in the pioneering stage. Political warfare has too frequently given them their impetus and emergencies their occasion.

The view, however, that America stands at some dividing line between Government planning and free competitive enterprise fails to square with history. Present planning is weighted unprecedentedly on the side of labor and society, and it is more extensive, but planning itself is not new. However, better plans and more balanced plans to provide industrial expansion as well as social protection are greatly needed.

Such planning seems to demand application of that great democratic theory expressed as compromise—the Government to compromise by sometimes moderating the pace of its reforms, labor to compromise by keeping its demands in step with the capacity of business to meet them, and business to compromise by recognizing the right of government under democracy to modify business practices in the common interest.

'Poor Richard'



The Franklin Institute

Heroic Statue of Benjamin Franklin by the Sculptor James Earle Fraser
It Was Unveiled as One of the Features of the Three-Day Dedication of Franklin Institute's Memorial Rotunda, Part of Its New Philadelphia Home

Let's Examine Democracy

Democracy throughout the world is under unprecedented external and internal attack as Communism and Fascism aggressively assert the superiority of their unproved systems. It is timely, therefore, that the democracies re-examine their own doctrines and their own records. A rededication to and a re-invigoration of the spiritual, moral, and political concepts of democracy should be the purpose of this re-examination. It is similarly imperative that the defects in representative democracy be detected and corrected.

By representative government is meant government with the ultimate control resting with the people, with all the political liberties of criticism and opposition scrupulously maintained, and with impartial justice open to all who seek redress from wrongs.

By dictatorship is meant a government arbitrarily imposed from the top, with political freedom abolished and the individual subordinated to the state.

This is the fourth of 12 articles in the series, "Let's Examine Democracy."

Franklin Statue Unveiled by His Own Descendant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 19—Guns firing a salute over the Schuykill River at noon today launched the three-day program of ceremonies dedicating the Franklin Memorial Rotunda, which is a central feature of the new home of the 114-year-old Franklin Institute, on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway.

The first feature of the dedication was the unveiling of a heroic statue of Franklin this afternoon by one of his direct descendants, 10-year-old Louisa Johnston Castle of Wilmington, Del. The program will conclude on Saturday evening with a banquet at which former President Hoover is to be the chief speaker.

Roosevelt's Message

Music of dozens of high school and college bands, mingled with the voices of thousands of school children as the statue was unveiled. Heading the group of distinguished visitors taking part in the ceremony were Daniel Roper, Secretary of Commerce, representing President Roosevelt; Count René Doynel de Saint Quentin, French Ambassador to the United States; Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to the United States, and James A. Farley, Postmaster General.

In a message conveyed by Secretary Roper to the Institute officials, President Roosevelt described Benjamin Franklin as "one of the greatest and most useful of public men in our colonial and early national periods." Franklin, he continued, "touched the life of his time at so many angles, and his character showed so many and such diversified facets, that he would be sure of remembrance on account of any one of several achievements."

After 150 years, the President stated, Franklin's true importance as a "statesman, diplomatist, economist, philosopher and scientist" is now recognized.

Thirty Tons of Marble

Working in his Long Island studio, the sculptor, James Earle Fraser, chiselled the statute out of eight huge blocks of Seravezza marble and sent it piece by piece to Philadelphia, where the 30-ton figure was put in place on its 92-ton Rose Aurora marble base. It rises 21 feet above the French Hauteville marble floor of the memorial hall.

Purchase of the statue was made possible by a $100,000 gift of the late William L. McLean, Publisher of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The new statue is the basis of the design of a Benjamin Franklin Memorial stamp placed on sale today at post offices all over the Country.

The self-supporting masonry dome of Memorial Hall weighs 1,600 tons. The Corinthian columns, pilasters, and cornice are of Portuguese Rose Aurora marble, and the lower portions of the walls are of Lios Rose marble. The design of this Hall, inspired by the Roman Pantheon, was the last work of John T. Windrim, noted Philadelphia architect.

The lobby to the Hall is 46 feet wide and 90 feet long. The ceiling is decorated with painting in the Italian Renaissance style. The floor is of Italian Travertine. The walls are faced with Rocheron marble.

The Institute's annual "medal day," honoring the year's foremost contributors to the world's sum of applied science, will be a part of tomorrow's program, which will be marked with analytical papers to be presented in the Franklin auditorium.

Army and Navy Maneuvers

During the afternoon and evening a display of Army equipment powered or activated by electricity will be exhibited by the National Guard. This will include an anti-aircraft demonstration, with airplanes being located in the sky by sound-range findings and giant searchlights.

Saturday's program will memorialize Franklin as "Printer and Business Man." School children will parade to the Institute where winners of an essay contest sponsored by the Poor Richard Club will receive their awards.

In addition to these events, several exhibitions on subjects related to Franklin were placed on display at the Institute. One is a $2,000,000-stamp collection. Others show advances since Franklin's day in the fields of electricity, printing, transportation, medicine, and chemistry. Still others feature collections of Franklin relics.

Since Franklin was known as "The Father of the Navy," the Navy is taking part in the celebration. Two battleships are moored in the Delaware River for public inspection, and tomorrow the Navy Yard will observe "open house."

Speed Record Holder British Ford Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sir Malcolm Campbell, famous British speed ace and many times holder of the world's land speed record, has become a member of the Board of Directors of the British Ford Motor Company. Sir Malcolm is the present holder of the water speed record of 129.5 miles per hour. He is planning another attempt in which he hopes to attain 140 miles per hour.

Anton Lang

MUNICH, Germany (AP)—Anton Lang, simple Bavarian potter who passed on here today, was famed the world over for his portrayals of Jesus in the historic Oberammergau Passion Plays.

Following a tradition of his family, and trained almost from birth for the role, Herr Lang played the Christus in the Passion Plays of 1900, 1910, and 1922.

Herr Lang had the unusual distinction of playing Jesus three times in the play, ordinarily given only once every ten years by the little Bavarian villagers. Born in 1875, he was only 25 at his first appearance in the role.

In the 1930 production and a special production in 1934 Herr Lang, gave up the role to Alois Lang, to whom he was not related, but he remained a principal figure by acting as speaker of the prologue in both plays.

Pennsylvania Vote Studied As Plebiscite on New Deal

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 (AP) —Latest returns in Pennsylvania's state-wide primary gave:

Democratic U. S. Senator—(7,995 of 8,075 districts)—Earle, 765,956; Wilson, 328,759.

Democratic Governor—(8,011 districts)—Jones, 584,425; Kennedy, 517,913; Margiotti, 170,915.

Republican U. S. Senator—7,887 districts)—Davis, 787,536; Owlett, 437,733.

Republican Governor—(7,936 districts)—James, 928,071; Pinchot, 435,626.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 19—The importance of the Pennsylvania primary election results to the New Deal Administration and to the country of course turns on the indications given of possible decisions in November.

For in Pennsylvania, unlike Florida, Alabama, and other States where the New Deal has had victories, a primary victory is not the equivalent of election. A hard struggle lies ahead for both sides, and since Pennsylvania is the second largest State in the Nation and an old Republican stronghold, the results constitute an important segment of the plebiscite being held this year on President Roosevelt's policies.

Viewed in this light, what do the results indicate?

1. That the Republicans have nominated for Governor, in the crucial contest, Arthur H. James, a Superior Court Justice—backed by the most conservative forces in the State, including Joseph R. Grundy and Joseph N. Pew, instead of former Gov. Gifford Pinchot, the liberally inclined "forester." On the strength of this choice, New Dealers in Washington are saying today: "Well, the Republicans have saved us again."

2. The hot fires of the primary warfare forged a new power in Democratic politics in the Keystone State after wresting control of the organization from United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey, its builder over long years, and vesting it in Governor Earle and David Lawrence, Secretary of the Commonwealth, a chief aide in the Guffey structure. Governor Earle, however, enters the election fight with charges of bribery and corruption still thickening the air—notably the admitted loan of $30,000 which he received from a Democratic contractor, "Matt" McCloskey, of Philadelphia. Governor Earle must face Senator James J. Davis, the Republican Senator, who makes a catch-all appeal to many different groups of voters—G. O. P., moderate labor, fraternal organizations, and so on.

3. Defeat of Thomas Kennedy, the C. I. O. official seeking the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, greatly deflates the political prestige of Labor's left-wing movement nationally. Time was when the New Deal listened—and sometimes trembled—when John L. Lewis thundered. Had he won in Pennsylvania, his thunders would have become all the more stentorian. But he has lost, and perhaps the New Deal nationally will swing away from Labor's extreme wing in the campaign stretching ahead to November.

4. James A. Farley, the Democratic National Chairman, may for a time have to eat humble pie, because even his endorsement of Mr. Kennedy, plus C. I. O.'s strength, was not enough to put the labor leader across. Moreover—and more important—the resentment of the victorious group of Democrats at Mr. Farley's last-minute intervention may make reconciliation for November difficult.

The nomination of Judge James is the biggest break the Democrats could have—at least, so they say. They had feared the nomination of former Governor Pinchot, and the jaunty-mustached veteran Liberal was expected to receive labor's support in the event of a Kennedy defeat. Gifford Pinchot has always stood well with labor, and John L. Lewis's resentment at the victorious State Democratic machine was counted on to carry him into the Pinchot camp and over the top in November.

But it is hard to see how Mr. Lewis can support Judge James. And about all the James victory does is to make possible a sharp choice in November between what are labeled conservatism and liberalism, which may be just what should have been avoided to make possible Republican recapture of the State.

G. O. P. Sees Victory

Republicans here interpreted the results as a big victory. Chairman John Hamilton called them "a rebuke to President Roosevelt," and he predicted that the State would lead the way back to the fold in November.

Democrats, on the other hand, see no rebuke and looked forward to patching up rifts in the State. They were much encouraged by Mr. Kennedy's telegram of congratulations to his successful rival, Charles A. Jones, and the statement in which he said: "All things being considered, the labor and liberal forces have won a moral victory." There was no hint of "knifing" the regular Democratic ticket in this statement, so the Democratic leaders are looking forward to a peace-making process, warmed by the benevolent assistance of Washington.

However, the exact extent of the Farley risk in the Keystone State remains to be gauged. He did a good turn for the C. I. O. candidacy. His act may perhaps conciliate the C. I. O. leadership and persuade them to support the regular Democratic slate in November. Doubtless that was Mr. Farley's plain motive.

His reasoning was something like this: "If I say nothing, probably Lewis will support Pinchot in November. If I support Kennedy and he wins, I will still have a good chance of making peace with the regular organization. You can always make peace with an organization. If I support Jones, their candidate, I will have no chance of making peace with Lewis. Therefore—win or lose—I should support Kennedy, for that conciliates Lewis and we can probably count on him in November."

That's the raw politics of it, and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Farley was far wrong. The Republicans, he thinks, have done their utmost to help him.

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Television Dramatic Skit Shows Steadier Portrayal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—Owners of television receiving sets in the New York metropolitan area who tune into regular broadcasts from a transmitter in the tower of the Empire State Building are getting concrete evidence of steady advances in technical and program perfection.

During the remainder of May, according to an announcement by the National Broadcasting Company, television programs from the tower will include five full-hour broadcasts a day. Three of these, consisting of test charts and still pictures, will be radiocast in the afternoon, while two additional programs of entertainment are offered in the evening.

The material is being put on the air over Station W2XBS, which the National Broadcasting Company has operated experimentally for a decade, and a series of field tests conducted by the Company jointly with its parent, the Radio Corporation of America, were said to indicate that a good image can be received within a radius of 50 miles of the transmitter atop the world's tallest building.

Guests at one of the test demonstrations viewed a television dramatic skit, "The Mysterious Mummy Case," which required three studios and four distinct techniques to portray the misfortunes attendant upon the purchase in Egypt of an ancient mummy case. The main action took place in a "live talent" studio, but auxiliary media were inserted in the form of slides, motion pictures, and special television effects.

Five sets were used by the cast of nine players, and more than 25 switches of action apparently were necessary.

Both picture and sound signals were carried by cable from the third-floor Radio City studios to the transmitter, and then, after being broadcast, were received again on the sixty-second floor of the RCA Building, where the guest audience had assembled.

While no startling innovations have been introduced, steady progress has been made, both in improving the steadiness of image and in the technique of program production, David Sarnoff, President of the RCA, said.

"Our experiments with television in the past 18 months have improved the system by increasing its capabilities and efficiency, thus enabling it to move closer to the inauguration of a television service for the American home, he added.

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Hoover to Boys: Democracy Ideal

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19 (AP)—Former President Hoover urged training of the Nation's youth at an early age in the ideals of democracy as vital today to the preservation of future democracy and freedom in the United States.

"Italy, Germany, and Russia have realized the importance of this impressionistic age among boys and are giving instruction for war and for Fascism, Nazism, and Communism," he declared in an address to the Milwaukee Boys' Club Golden Jubilee dinner last night.

"Why not mobilize our boys for a real democracy?"

"In those movements which I viewed on my recent European trip," Mr. Hoover said, "there is a direct attempt to instill the conviction that the purpose of citizenship is solely for the service of the State. Here we believe we should rear boys to develop their own personalities, . . . to instill responsibility. We have before us the problem of training for democracy as opposed to training for the Spartan State."

Mr. Hoover, Board Chairman of the Boys Clubs of America, Inc., asserted "there is something vital in the Boys' Club movement from the standpoint of democracy—and I speak of democracy with the little 'D.' If we are going to have a real democracy in the future and preserve the traditions and freedom of this Nation, we must start early in the training of youth."

Reich Citizens Further Blocked On R. C. Congress

BERLIN, May 19 (AP)—The German Government, which has stated officially that participation by Germans in the forthcoming 34th Eucharistic Congress at Budapest is "undesirable," yesterday announced German citizens must have visas to travel to Hungary between May 20-29. The Congress will be held from May 25 to 29.

Answers to Crossword Puzzle

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Wonders of Research: History of Man Pushed Back

Fossils found under volcanic ash, uncovered after 500,000 years or more, tell of ancestors of human beings—Why star Epsilon Aurigae brightens and dims explained.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

More than 50 years after the discovery of Pithecanthropus erectus, or "Java-man," by Eugene Dubois, Dutch palaeontologist, researchers point to discoveries of a young investigator, Dr. G. H. R. von Koenigswald, as proof beyond doubt that previous finds as well as recent ones are human remains.

Dubois found a skull-cap, molar tooth and upper leg bone on the banks of the Solo River in 1891, among hundreds of other skeletal remains of extinct animals; and while he considered it the missing link between mankind and the higher apes, he now feels it was a giant gibbon.

Dr. von Koenigswald, digging in the same region, has found a right lower jaw with four teeth in place which, he is convinced belongs to Pithecanthropus, also the greater part of a skull and three upper teeth. For the past five years he has been palaeontologist on the Geological Survey of the Netherlands Indies. Last year he came to the United States to attend the conference on the "Antiquity of Man" at Philadelphia.

While in America, he was granted funds, supplied by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, to continue his investigations in Java. In letters to John C. Merriam, President of the Institute, he writes:

"I am just returned from a field trip to central Java and am glad to tell about a new Pithecanthropus find. Among materials sent me by my collecters there was a small fragment of a fossil skull with fresh fractures. When I got it I went the next day to the site near Solo and was happy to find the biggest part of a Pithecanthropus skull but broken into about 40 pieces. At the same time I found the left part of the frontal bone, with the upper limit of the eye sockets, which shows absolutely the same character as the famous skull from Trinil." (Dubois' find.)

Java is an island of volcanoes about the size of the State of New York. In prehistoric times, 500,000 or 1,000,000 years ago, an eruption in eastern Java occurred which buried the plants and animals of the region. Through the centuries other eruptions built up a deposit of ash 80 feet deep in places. Then a change in land levels occurred, causing the Solo River to cut into the volcanic cover, exposing the fossil bearing stratum and disclosing new chapters in the story of the origin of the human race.

Carnegie Institute of Washington

Expedition at Island of Java
Palaeontologist and His Crew of Helpers

Sky Scannings: Gas Spheres

It was the German astronomer Bayer who undertook to name most of the visible stars in 1603, and gave to a faint star in the constellation Aurigae the fifth letter of the Greek Alphabet, Epsilon. Since that time it has always been called Epsilon Aurigae.

Today the attention of astronomers all over the world is upon this scintillating light, for it has been found to lose half its brightness on occasions. The German preacher, Fritsch, first noticed this in the winter of 1821. Then someone else noticed it in 1848 and on three other occasions, in 1875, 1902 and 1929, others saw the light dim.

"We now know," notes Dr. Otto Struve, director of Yerkes Observatory, in The Sky, "that Epsilon Aurigae is not an ordinary star but a double star consisting of two separate gas spheres which revolve around one another every 27 years. But no ordinary double star has been known to show the same characteristics as Epsilon Aurigae. A total eclipse was indicated by the light curve; yet, even at mid-eclipse the light of the normal bright component of the two stars was not extinguished.

"The solution came when we realized that the invisible component is not an ordinary star but an enormously large spherical body of gas at a temperature cooler than any other star investigated previously." Though a huge infra-red star, its density is about 1,000,000 times less than the density of ordinary air—in fact an almost perfect infra-red vacuum.

Polaroid Improved

Good news for the glare-blinded, night-driving motorist comes this week from the Polaroid Corporation, makers of the polarizing crystals whose presence in laminated glass eliminates light glare. Patent difficulties with Dr. L. W. Chubb, director of research for Westinghouse, whereby the use of Polaroid to eliminate glare in night driving was prohibited, have been patched up by a pooling of patents.

Recent improvements have been made in the polaroid used in headlights, and earlier objections to light loss are said to have been overcome.

Accordingly, it seems safe to hope for actual application to automobiles in the near future.

The man who found a way to make tiny polarizing crystals and then line them up on cellophane, like soldiers on parade, millions to the inch, was Edwin H. Land, head of the Land-Wheelwright Laboratories, Boston.

Map of North Corrected

Flying from Reindeer Point, Greenland, over the vast unexplored territory northwest of Ellesmereland, Canada, the last week end, Commander I. Schlossbach, retired naval officer reported no signs of the mythical Crockerland. Forced to land at Nansen Fiord, Commander Schlossback experienced no little difficulty in refueling and again taking to the air. "There are no high mountain peaks on Axel Heiberg Island," he said, "but there are several to the east of Ellesmereland."

Technicians Needed In Germany

Germany is in need of technically trained men, according to Bernard Rust, Minister of Education. Since Herr Hitler came into power there has been a distinct falling off in attendance at universities and technical schools. The argument at first was, that there were too many schools and too many men and women educated for the positions available. There are still sufficient Doctors of Philosophy available to meet the demand, but not enough engineers. In 1931, 23,794 students were attending technical high schools. Now there are but 9,600.

Lightning in Miniature

Dedicating a 500,000-volt lighting generator lent to Franklin Institute by Westinghouse, engineers demonstrated with toy houses and telephone poles, exactly how modern scientific investigation has enabled power men to conquer Jovian bolts in the field as well as in the laboratory.

In a public dress rehearsal, the effects of uncontrolled lightning were shown, upon the miniature equipment both in destructive play and under discipline. Each bolt actually came from an ordinary light switch in the Institute building, such as one might use to run the toaster or ice-box. First a rectifier stepped up the voltage from 110 to 100,000 and changed it from alternating to direct current. Then five condensers in parallel were charged, sending 100,000 volts into each set of aluminum foil plates, from which the electricity was discharged in series, so that the entire force of 500,000 volts formed a small length of an actual lightning stroke, with equal "kick."

Camps for Poor Children Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—Proposal that the Board of Education establish summer camps for 1,000 under-privileged children is being studied here, following a recommendation by Mrs. Johanna M. Lindlof, only woman member of the Board. Mrs. Lindlof, who has frequently urged that some provision be made for sending children from tenement areas to the country, held that the 1,000 figure was only "a start" and that, ultimately, there should be enough camps for all children.

"This would pay dividends in the way of better boys and girls, physically, mentally and emotionally," she said. "The camps should not be primarily recreational places where the children could get away from the suffocating heat of the city, but should be run as educational centers."

She advised against any "regimented herding of thousands" and in favor of a sound, well supervised program.

It is estimated that of the 1,095,334 school children here, 15,000 go to private camps and 85,000 attend camps conducted by welfare and church organizations.

Mrs. Lindlof's plan is being considered by a committee appointed by Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools.

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One-Fifth of U. S. Citizens Between 15 and 25 Found Idle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Nearly one-fifth of the people in the United States between the ages of 15 and 25 and about one-seventh between the ages of 45 and 64 were out of work when the National unemployment census was taken last November.

In the age group between 25 and 44, one out of eight was reported as totally unemployed or working at emergency employment, leading John D. Biggers, Director of the special census, to conclude that severity of unemployment is greatest among younger workers and oldest.

If all the unemployed registrants were standing shoulder to shoulder, with two feet of space for each, they would make a line from Washington to Los Angeles, Government statisticians figured.

There would be no room in the line for the 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 persons who, Government records show, have lost their jobs in the new business slump.

Steps are now being considered to bring last fall's census up-to-date by means of sample counts, but no definite plans have been made.

Final tabulation of the census returns, just completed, reveals that 645,425 young men and women under 25 are listed as new workers without a trade or skilled occupation.

Of this number 142,669, or 22 per cent, were engaged as emergency workers, the rest being completely without jobs.

Nearly three-fourths of the total number of unemployed or those on emergency work were men and slightly more than one-fourth were women.

Although Negroes represent only 9.7 per cent of the total population and 11.3 per cent of all persons classed as gainful workers in 1930, they constituted 13.9 per cent of the registered unemployed.

Only 15 per cent of the unemployed indicated they live on farms.

Reinhardt Visions Los Angeles As 'Salzburg' Festival Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Max Reinhardt, international theatrical impressario, is arranging three festivals to be given here this coming summer, with a view to making Hollywood and Los Angeles into a "Salzburg of America."

"Faust," which Reinhardt has staged several times in the hills around Salzburg, and which he forsook after the German absorption of Austria, will be first. The production is expected to be staged early in July in the Pilgrimage Theater, for years the scene of a pageant, which will not be presented this season.

The second production is to be a play now being written by Thornton Wilder, under the title of "The Merchant of Yonkers," to be offered in either a down-town or Hollywood playhouse.

The third festival is Maeterlinck's "The Bluebird." It is to be produced in the Hollywood Bowl at the close of the regular summer season of symphonies, probably in August or September.

Herr Reinhardt has promised to make this latter as impressive and resplendent as "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which he presented in the bowl in 1934, attended by hundreds of thousands of persons in its 10 performances.

These festivals are the first since "Everyman" was presented in 1936, produced by Johannes Poulsen of the Royal Theater of Denmark and Mary Pickford, head of the California Festival Association which had been founded with the hope of repeating annual successes on the order of the Shakespeare Festival.

Herr Reinhardt hopes to be successful enough with the forthcoming series to warrant similar programs every year, enabling him to carry on his pageant work which began many years ago at the first of his annual festivals at Salzburg.

To cultivate talent for the scores of players necessary in the festivals, he has launched a workshop of the theater in the recently vacated home of the Columbia Broadcasting System, which has just moved into new quarters.

Among the reasons given by the impressario for choosing this locality, are its outdoor climatic advantages for night performances, its indoor and outdoor facilities, supply of talent drawn by radio and films, and the desire to precipitate "an annual pilgrimage of worshipers at the shrine of art that will be unequalled elsewhere, even in the European festival centers whose popularity and great worth have been dimmed by war and the current unrest of the Old World."

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The President on Statistics: Citizens' Day Plan Discussed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—President Roosevelt got to talking about censuses and questionnaires yesterday, and it led him to expound the advantages of turning election days in the United States into "Citizens Day," when voters not only could cast their ballots, but could fill in ample questionnaires, pay their taxes, and even get a little $5 poll-tax refund.

Citizens Day, it seems, has been projected in Australia, but the President wasn't quite sure whether it was used in any of the states there or not. Now it is proposed and under study for the United States, although Mr. Roosevelt wasn't prepared to identify the persons who were working on the scheme and had called it to his attention.

The President definitely stated that he was not proposing the Citizens' Day plan, but added that it wasn't a bad idea, and said it was getting a good deal of study.

On Citizens Day, he said, people could go to the polls and cast their ballot, but that would be the least of their duties. They would fill out a blank furnishing the Government with information it required: the size of their families, whether they owned their own home or lived in a rented house or apartment; if they were farmers, they could furnish information on their crops and cattle. In short, they would give all the facts that regular census-takers now require, plus a good deal more that is desired by the avid modern statisticians.

What's more, in the President's phrase, voters would be given an opportunity to pay their taxes. In addition, it was proposed to impose a Federal poll tax of $5 which would be remitted to those citizens who came to vote. Those who didn't vote, would have to pay the $5 tax through the ordinary tax-collecting channels.

Thus a financial incentive to vote would be provided, and the results might be expected to be substantial. Present financial incentives to vote come from political machines and other corrupt bribing channels. And, of course, the New Deal is charged with "buying" elections. But the poll tax proposition raises a novel method of rewarding voters.

The President launched on the Citizens Day scheme with what seemed an impish realization that the proposition would arouse all sorts of reactions, ranging from charges of dictatorship and regimentation to plain wise-cracks. He came out with it rather drolly and piled on the tax-paying feature.

The Citizens Day plan popped out while the President was recognizing the complaints of business and industry that they are required to make too many statistical returns to the Government. He called on the Central Statistical Board to investigate present practices and recommend changes.

To Stuart A. Rich, Chairman of the Board, he wrote:

"Specifically, I am interested in the approximate number of financial and other statistical reports and returns regularly required from business and industry and from private individuals by agencies of the Federal Government under existing law, and the authority under which each is collected; specific indications of the extent and kinds of duplication existing among them, and the diversity of accounts and records which they necessitate.

"With a view to reducing the amount of duplication in statistical reports, will you indicate the principal points at which the enactment of legislation by the Congress appears to be necessary in order to effect consolidation or changes, with the recommendations of the Board regarding them?"

The President thus takes cognizance of a situation which many business men have regarded as intolerable. They have complained that the returns, for tax purposes and otherwise, which the Federal Government demands of them now require great time and expense to prepare, with a considerable amount of duplication. The Social Security Board and the Treasury require the most extensive information.

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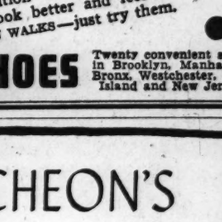
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Pedantic Parrakeets

By Laura Benét

Chapter Three

One night a package that proved to be a large box of candy was put into Constance's hands. She wanted to treat all her particular cronies in the dormitory. But candy required special permission. Since Miss Peterson in the position of monitor slept and generally hovered in her room at the dormitory's end, there was little chance for candy eating throughout the day. The only available minute was the time when they first went up after breakfast to make beds and straighten wardrobes.

"Here, girls," called Constance, box in hand. "Quick!" A crowd gathered round her in an instant.

"Oh joy, look at the nuts. A pecan, please," sighed Isolde.

"Wow, I want a lemon sucker."

"I never have enough chocolates." And Mary Leider stuffed several into her pocket. They were all crunching hungrily in a row when bang went the shameless gong for First Recitation.

The candy's exuberant owner lost her head on this occasion completely, leaving the box uncovered and only partly hidden by the pillow she put over it. She failed to notice, too, that in hanging up the lovebirds' cage when she went down to breakfast, Emilie had not fastened the catch as tightly as she usually did.

How delightfully that morning began! Even Miss Long, the severe mathematical teacher with the long nose, had perfectly correct results from Constance, both as to problems and solutions. "Solutions" were questions in mental arithmetic that Mary's logical mind tossed behind her as easily as balls of worsted. Constance's first long composition had been praised and sent in to Dr. Reinecke; but her reasoning was at fault when figures were put before her. However, today she was feeling radiantly happy. As she sat later on in the schoolroom, feet drawn up under her, she studied geography and wondered when other presents would arrive.

"Golden, golden day," she hummed softly to herself. It was indeed a beautiful day.

In the free period before luncheon she was summoned upstairs by a scared-looking girl.

A Candy Box and an Open Door

"Miss Peterson says you are to come to the dormitory at once. Something's the matter with Emilie Valdez. She's crying terribly."

Emilie was indeed a very dejected sight as she lay moaning on her bed with Miss Peterson at her side, trying to soothe her. Constance's quick eyes easily took in what had happened. The candy box, nuts and all, was almost empty. And oh, piteous spectacle! The door of the parrakeet cage was wide open and only one forlorn little bird huddled sadly in a corner.

"It's all her fault," cried Emilie, beating at the pillow with her fists, as Constance came in. "She fed that horrid squirrel and coaxed him to come in. Now my Queen Maria is gone and" sniffs—"there'll be no baby parrakeets!"

"Hush, hush," said matter-of-fact Miss Peterson. "Constance tell me exactly what happened. You've had candy without permission, I see. That will pull down your average."

She reached out and confiscated the remainder of the box. Then, seeing the girl's bewildered expression, she said, only interrupted by Emilie's sobbing: "Emilie says that she came up at recess to feed her birds and found a squirrel dashing in and out of the open window, eating nuts from your box. The cage door was open and her female bird was gone."

"I'm sorry about the squirrel, very sorry," Constance spoke with dignity. "But the cage door wasn't my fault. It couldn't have been properly fastened. I'd no idea that squirrel was growing so tame. I'd be glad to get Emilie another bird." . . .

"No," came in a burst of sobs from the bed.

"I'm afraid it isn't possible for you to replace her lovebird. These South American birds are rare. You may go, Constance," said Miss Peterson coldly, shutting her tight thin lips together like a clasp. She appeared to take Emilie's point of view entirely, as she said:

"I shall put a low mark on my part of your monthly report. Your parents will be notified not to send any more candy."

The bright joyousness of the morning faded utterly.

A Difficult Neighbor

In the days that followed Emilie, inconsolable for the loss of her bird, was impossible as a neighbor. She drove away the little squirrel with sharp douses of cold water from her toothbrush glass. In spite of efforts on Constance's part to make up she gloomed and sulked and wouldn't be friends. As for the remaining parrakeet she brooded over him as if he were a diamond mine. Miss Peterson on her side aided and abetted Emilie by disciplining Constance in a hundred little ways about matters connected with her bureau and bedmaking.

Other and more subtle trouble resulted from the episode. Because of her charm, her rather haughty way of thinking and speaking, Emilie had a few admirers and they followed her lead. Soon the Junior Dormitory was split into parties, some hot, some cold, some merely lukewarm where Constance was concerned. She found it a real effort to stay in school and even thought seriously of writing home and asking to leave.

One morning a buzz and flutter in the corridors, like the rustle and flutter of many magpies' wings, signified that the monthly reports were out! Each neatly covered a long sheet of paper on which the various subjects were carefully listed. After the studies came such items as: "Punctuality, Personal Neatness, Plain Sewing, Kindness and Courtesy Toward Companions, Respect to Teachers, Observance of Rules, General Conduct."

Constance's head swam slightly as her report was put into her hand. The thought of the carol competition was never out of her thoughts. With Mary Leider who had become her stanch friend, leaning over her shoulder, she slowly drew the report from its envelope, squinting and not daring to look. A happy chuckle from Mary reassured her.

"You're ninety-one per cent!" The two girls leaped up, seized each other by the shoulders and waltzed all over the deserted study hall.

"My arithmetic has pulled down my report," panted Constance. "What did you get, Missionary?"

"Ninety-four. On account of arithmetic I suppose, but some of my other marks are not as good as yours. Why—why—Connie, I see what's pulled your average down."

Mary laid a slender brown forefinger on "Kindness to Companions." "Miss Peterson, bless her, marks that—and she's only given you a one instead of a five. Better try and do something to reinstate yourself in her good graces. Can't you buy Baby Emmy another lovebird?"

"I offered to buy Emilie another bird, but she won't hear of it."

"Let me talk to her."

"It wouldn't do any good. When Emilie's set, she's set, apparently."

"If I were you, Connie, I'd simply let matters alone. She'll have to stop acting so foolishly. But of course you don't want your November behavior marks to be lowered."

Mary had led a stronger and more independent life in a foreign land; besides being the eldest of several brothers and sisters. She had had to depend on herself, having been separated from her family. Mary and her sister, Ethel, were not apt to brood.

"I certainly do put my dependence upon you, Missionary." And Constance hugged her before the bell rang for gymnastics, and they hurried off to swing dumbbells and bend over and back and sideways in all manner of contortions that were known as "Delsarte."

Toward Halloween, the moon was at the full. The great yellow pumpkin of a hunter's moon. Dormitory shutters let in a stream of white light. Suddenly wakened one night, Constance reached for a pad and pencil from the stand beside her. An idea for a carol swam in her head.

"Like white snow,
Like bright snow,
Like candlelight,
Softly they hover
In the waiting night." . . .

The refrain took hold of her and made her do its will. But though the pencil moved stealthily over the paper, Emilie woke up.

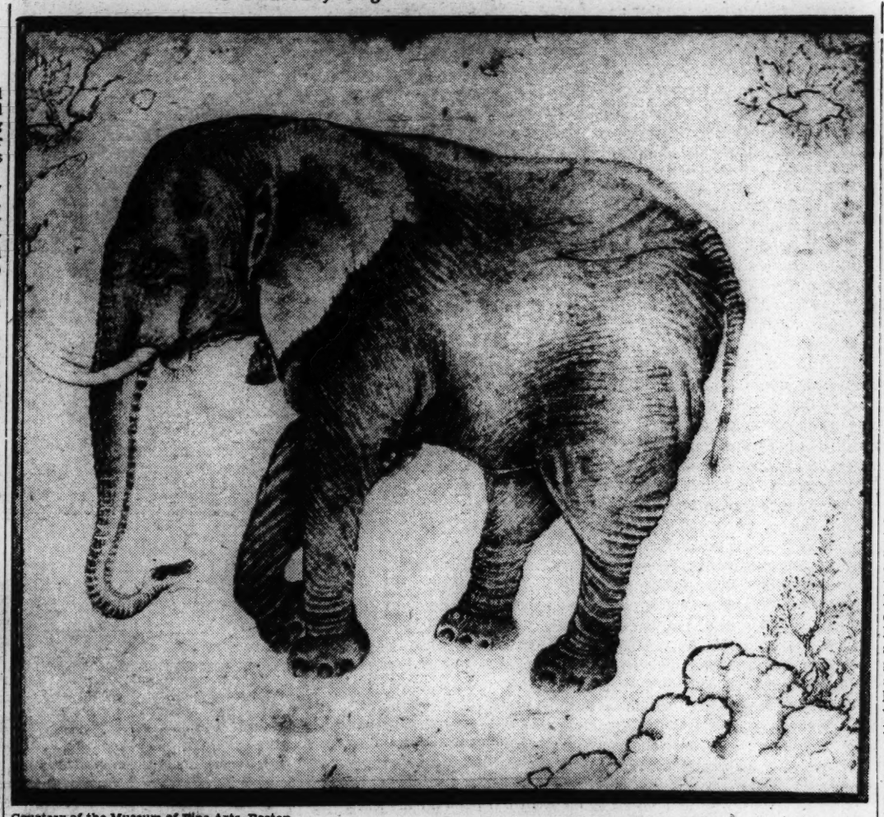
"Mean thing, you woke me up," she muttered in Constance's direction, "and now I shan't go to sleep for hours."

Emilie was about to try her favorite weapon—tears. But she had found by experience that these had no effect on Constance. She took to grumbling instead. And Constance slid pad and pencil under her pillow, and lay perfectly still until Emilie was asleep. But she was on her guard and took care to hide in a safe place the words she had scribbled down.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Constance Helm, arriving from California to enter the old Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., made friends with Mary Leider, whose father was a missionary in Japan, and Isolde Mazaro, whose family was in Italy. Emilie Valdez, a girl from South America, was her neighbor in the dormitory. There she displayed proudly to Constance her two sky-blue pet parrakeets that she had brought with her from South America. The excitement of first days at school was heightened by an announcement by Dr. Reinecke, the principal, of a Christmas carol contest, open to all students in the seminary who made grades of 90 per cent or more during October and November.



Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Elephant, Drawn by a Persian Artist of the Early Sixteenth Century

Burning the Winter

On the last Monday in April each year a festival takes place in Zurich, Switzerland, having its origin far back in the Middle Ages. It is called the "Sechseläuten," and is held to celebrate the ending of winter and the welcome coming of spring.

On the day before the festival a huge procession passes through the decorated streets. Lorries, gaily decked with flowers and filled with bright-cheeked children in national dress, are slowly drawn along. At the end, in a special carriage comes the Bögg—Old Man Winter, a grotesque form of a giant snowman, with comic face, rakish hat, and besom broom. Amid cheers and shouts, music and the waving of flags, the odd looking figure is conveyed to the top of a mighty pile of brush-wood that has been prepared in the Great Square, firmly secured atop a pole. There it stands grinning down from its height of nearly a hundred feet upon the city over which it has held sway for so long.

At four the next day, the procession moves through the streets on its way to the Square. It consists of the different Guilds in their traditional costumes. Bakers, Shoemakers, Fishermen, Tanners, and many more, each Guild riding in a splendid lorry, displaying the work of its own particular trade. Music there is,—harmonicas, accordions, lively brass bands. The rain has ceased and the sun appears fitfully. Flowers are tossed into the crowds as the lorries move forward. Everyone wears, or carries, flowers; even the horses, stepping proudly to the music, are almost covered with them.

By six the procession has wound its way to the Square. The bells of the Gross-Münster start tolling, for the name of the festival, "Sechseläuten"—the ringing of the bells at six—signifies that with the coming of spring the bells of the city will ring one hour earlier.

The crowds are thick. Men, women, and children lean from every window, peer from roof-tops, climb trees, are massed tightly in the streets, all jovial and expectant. The clouds loom black and menacing again, but are once more greeted by laughter. What can Old Winter do now?

A light is put to the huge pile and a sound of ominous crackling is heard. A great lick of flame reaches up the pile followed by a cloud of yellow smoke. Then, suddenly, as the flames reach the top, there is a mighty bang, followed by another and another—the rockets, hidden in the Bögg have gone off! "Bravo! Bravo!" shouts the crowd. What of the clouds and the wind and the threatening rain. Winter has gone!

The crowds begin to disperse slowly, cheerfully, but all night long the fire will burn, and through the town the members of the Guilds will march with lanterns and bands, visiting each other's houses.

And the next day?

Out of the cold mists and rains of April, spring makes her longed-for appearance. The sun streams down upon the world, the lake dances with light, the distant mountains gleam white against the sky, and the people of Zurich go about their business with a ready smile. Winter is over!

The Nightjars Arrive

The time was 10 o'clock on an evening late in May; the setting, a bracken-covered, bowl-shaped hollow high up on one of the Westmorland fells. We, as audience, were sitting motionless, wedged in a corner of rock near the top of the bowl.

Then came a sweet, long-drawn whistle from the juniper bushes below, answered by a similar note from the bracken above, and the chief actor swept into the arena and perched on a rock. He was a nightjar who, with many of his kind, had just arrived in this wild north country from Africa for the summer.

Squatting on the rock, he gave a long chur—a sound difficult to describe, rather like a low and even rattle. This, too, was answered from a distant point on the hillside, and in a few seconds the lady of the piece glided into the bowl.

Then the play began.

I think the cock bird was showing off a bit at first, to make sure that the hen thoroughly appreciated what a fine fellow he was. He had white discs at the end of his wing and tail feathers, so that even when the light began to fail he was quite conspicuous, and looking down on him from our gallery seats we had a splendid view of his antics. As he glided along he had all the appearance of a miniature airplane, using his wide, square tail as a rudder when turning and banking. His flight was as silent as an owl's but every now and then he hovered near the hen clapping his wings together above his back.

After a while she joined him in his flights, but was less striking in appearance as she lacked the white discs on wing and tail. They chased and dodged one another above the hollow, now and then disappearing from sight over the top only to reappear a few minutes later.

On many subsequent evenings we returned to the spot and sat enthralled while the same performance was repeated.

After a time the cock bird appeared in the hollow alone, and we knew that somewhere on the ground among the stalks of the bracken his mate was sitting on her two eggs.

As time went on he grew to know us well, and would perch on a rock within arm's length, churring away for our special benefit until his whole body vibrated with the energy he put into it. But, to our great regret, he never introduced us to his offspring.

For three or four years in succession after that a pair of nightjars could always be found in the hollow at the end of May and during June.

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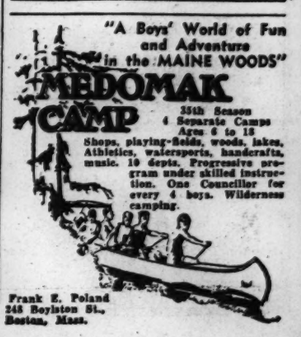
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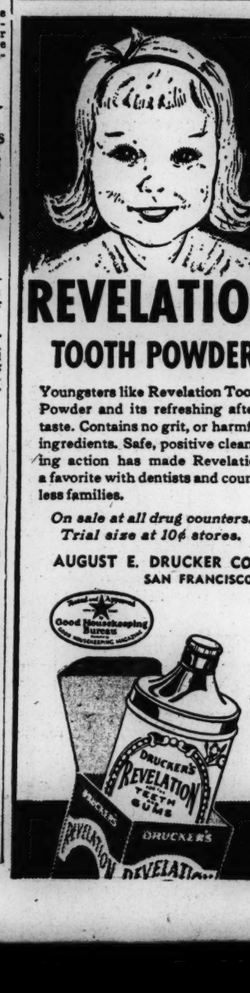

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Chinese Holiday

CHINESE New Year is always at its most colorful in Peking; and so we went back to the quaint, charming old city for the holidays. Theoretically, of course, the year now begins on January first in China as elsewhere; but it is the old lunar New Year which is really kept in the homes and the hearts of the people. For Americans, Christmas would not be Christmas if it had to be celebrated among the brown leaves and football games of November. And the Chinese New Year is still more deeply woven into the traditions and emotions of this vastly older race. For thousands of years, the New Year ritual has been spread over the land: debts have been paid, houses cleaned, new clothes donned, doorways decorated, holidays enjoyed, ancestors worshiped, presents given, visits exchanged, feasts eaten, and fairs held. The idea of a sterile celebration on January first is bare and meaningless to a Chinese.

PERSONALLY, WE LIKE the China New Year infinitely better than the foreign New Year. The foreign New Year is thin and tinny compared to the richness of the attendant holiday lore in this oldest of countries. Western New Year could, of course, be delightful; but it seldom is. It is too often vulgar. It involves excessive crowds, noise, very late hours, too many paper caps, and too much confetti, a nightmare of horns and whistles and shouting—all followed by the dull futility of New Year's Day. Chinese New Year, on the other hand, is a festival for family and friends, for home and hospitality—while the whole land is linked in a common sympathy, enjoyment, and good will.

The time of China New Year, too, we consider more appropriate than the Occidental time. Instead of falling in midseason, it marks the end of winter—the first faint hope of spring. There is no fixed date from year to year. The day may vary between the last week in January and the third week in February. But it is always carefully computed according to the ancient calendar. This old Chinese calendar, developed from the observations of centuries, is magical in its wisdom and foreknowledge of the cycles of the weather, from one year to another. It is beyond the comprehension of the Occidental, worn into the consciousness of the race as the rock is worn into the land. But always—within two or three days, if not on the very day—there comes at Chinese New Year time an almost imperceptible slackening in the cold, a yellowing of the sun. There is a feeling of hope and renewal and a fresh beginning.

WE FOUND PEKING very bright with preparations for the holidays—more so than commercial, Westernized Tientsin had been. For one thing, the old picturesque China is still alive in the ancient capital as nowhere else today. And for another, the new Japanese-controlled municipality, with its campaign for restoring the old regime in the traditional and cultural sense, had encouraged the manufacture of more lanterns and other New Year souvenirs than we had ever before seen in the city. Many folk may feel that the Japanese authorities were, at the least, tactless in settling upon the New Year holidays as a time for conducting military and aerial maneuvers in the Peking region. But those who are anxious to see the old historic customs and landmarks preserved, for their own charming sakes, must approve the Japanese policy of valuing and fostering them.

IN THE TURMOIL and inconvenience of past months, it had been a long time since we had spent a week end in Peking. And we were conscious of a great change, with regard to the multitude of Japanese faces on the streets. In Tientsin, where we now live, there are also thousands of Japanese; but, with the several square miles of the foreign concessions, one sees less of them than in the old capital, with its far smaller white colony. Here and there, striking an odd note in the low gray-walled alleys of the Tartar City, we noticed a little shop-front in the Japanese style—built out rustically with natural wood, and a quaintly shaped doorway. And in front of a few of these shops, we found the pine-greens of the Japanese New Year still left standing—mingling curiously with the signs of the Chinese New Year all about.

Numerically, however, the Japanese are still swallowed up in the easy-going, resigned, good-natured Chinese masses of the city. Nearly all the people of Peking were far more interested in their own private celebration of the New Year than in the great political changes going on within the same vast gray walls which enclosed them. All through the Tartar City and the Chinese City, we saw the native storefronts gay with holiday goods, the streets thronged with shoppers. Strings of vivid lanterns, kites, windwheels, paper flowers, and other souvenirs, hung up for sale, made bright patches against the mouse-colored walls. People were buying cloth, candles, pictures of gate-gods, scarlet good-luck papers, and special foods. They milled in thick crowds up and down the *hutungs*, at their unhurried old-fashioned gait, gazing, bargaining, and enjoying the prevailing sense of festive anticipation.

ONE THING, HOWEVER, we noticed about the crowds which was new to us: Peking has at last been acquiring a traffic sense. Where pedestrians, bicycles, and rickshaws formerly straggled along like a flock of sheep down the middle of the street, deaf to the most violent tooting of a motor horn, the throngs now parted magically to either side—leaving a thoroughfare down the center. The countless Japanese military trucks and cars, passing along day after day, have been educating them to more traffic consciousness in the last six months than in all the previous years since motorcars first came to Peking. Odd, indeed, it seemed, to watch the people stepping aside at the first honks—bundles in hand.

These bundles, which are carried at Chinese New Year time, have always delighted us. Usually they are dangled from a red string, and often they have a gift-paper—scarlet, or magenta, or deep pink—across the top. And as always, we liked to see the people carrying their lanterns home in their hands. Most of the lanterns are red, gay, and plain; but some of them are very elaborate. A Chinese friend presented us with one in the shape of a huge ball, crinkly and varicolored; and another was sumptuously fashioned like a paper lotus flower, with a superstructure from which five tall lotus buds stood up in the air.

And when the dark had come down in the joyful excitement of New Year's Eve, as we rickshawed down the funny, busy, narrow little shopping alley which the foreigners call "Piccadilly," we saw a small Chinese boy with the handsomest lantern of all. He was bending over, laughing, and lighting it. It was intricately made in the shape of a pony, standing sturdily on its four legs; and the light glowed out of it in rainbow shadows.

GOING TO BED that night, we stood at the window and looked out with the thrill that we always experience on Chinese New Year's Eve. One could almost feel the eagerness and festivity of the whole city, the whole country, throbbing out of the dark. There were few firecrackers—for the Japanese had not encouraged so explosive a practice in time of war. Nor could we see many of the lanterns softly burning, enclosed as we were behind walls. But we were conscious of them all. We thought of the high-pitched voices of the children—dressed in bright new clothes, excited by the red papers pasted on the door, and the red lanterns in the window, and the New Year meat-dumplings waiting to be eaten. And the hard-working mothers, ready for a day of rest and visiting. And the fathers of the clans, a little solemn over the prospect of "crossing the year" at midnight, before the family altar of the ancestors. And we almost envied them—thinking how much more mellow, civilized, and attractive their New Year is than our own.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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A DECORATIVE COPTIC FRIEZE OF THE FIFTH OR SIXTH CENTURY, A. D.

THIS carved limestone panel is believed to have come from upper Egypt and to be of Coptic origin. The pattern is that of a scrolled acanthus, which curls in and out providing a fluent, filling motive, well adapted to covering and ornamenting a surface. This motive, known as the *rinceau*, was used commonly by ancient Roman stone-carvers in decorating borders and architectural surfaces. Following the Gothic Middle Ages, the design was restored to use in the Renaissance, and is employed, either in conventionalized or naturalistic adaptation, to this day.

A Best Second Novel

THE appearance of Sense and Sensibility in the year 1811 must have made it clear to those who came across it that a new novelist had arisen who was a mistress of words and wrote with a sharply-pointed pen. If the pattern of the book was of the prevailing fashion, the colours were brighter and sharper. If it had, as the novels of Mrs. Burney and Miss Edgeworth had, a "theme" and an improving one (the importance of early environment and education, the value of self-control, of head against heart) it was amusingly conveyed. The author could observe people and understood already the comedy of manners. She was witty and could unfold a narrative with swiftness and economy, and her book must have delighted the discerning reader. Here surely was a new novelist who gave evidence of a fresh and buoyant talent. . . .

Pride and Prejudice, taking it in order of its appearance, must surely be the best second novel ever published and if second novels are the acid test of a novelist, then Jane comes through it with flying colours. It is obviously by the author of Sense and Sensibility. Many of its scenes and two of the characters give the impression of having been developed from sketches presented in its predecessor. . . .

No book of Jane's quite recaptures the brilliance and wit of Pride and Prejudice and no other book has a heroine quite as perfectly conceived and presented as Elizabeth Bennet. There must have been a good deal of the young Jane in Elizabeth—the Jane who walked home after a dance beneath the shelter of two umbrellas, who dodged unwanted kisses, and essayed the mud of the Hampshire lanes. She is also without doubt the mouthpiece for many of Jane's opinions. Certainly Jane was satisfied with Elizabeth, whatever else in her book roused her own critical judgment, and to my mind she is the most charming as well as the most intelligent of Jane's many charming and intelligent young women, perfectly realised, and presented without one false note. She and her father make a pair which would have ensured the success of any novel, apart from Darcy, the most successful and convincing of Jane's heroes, or the incumbent of Hunsford, the inimitable Mr. Collins, who belongs to the world of Micawber and Mr. Sam Weller.—BEATRICE KEAN SEYMOUR, in "Jane Austen: Study for a Portrait." (London: Michael Joseph.)

Hiatus

The hallowed space
Between two movements of a symphony when
there is no hand-clapping
Is often the best music of all—
Like a great, silent, open doorway.

But when there is a half-hearted drizzle of
applause,
It is as if some clumsy wind
Had whisked shut the beautiful white panels.

And sometimes it breaks out like rain on a roof.
And you can hear the banging of shutters.
The door slams.
And of what avail then is the little vibrant
baton?

PAUL H. OEHSER

Kitten

Deliberately he walks through the grass,
Pausing to smell a dandelion;
Then a pebble must be poked and patted
To see if it will run;
At last,
With serenity upon his face,
He condescends to approach me
Unhurriedly.

But it appears
That I am of less interest
Than even a blowing feather!

DOLORES CAIRNS

Now Is the Season

Now is the season when the spindly lamb
Looks with wide, innocent eyes upon the world,
Timidly stepping from his patient dam
Amid bright beckoning flowers and leaves unfurled.

Now is the season when on drifting cloud
Cloud whiter drifts, and through the mazéd air
Falls the clear cadence, now faintly heard, now loud,
In answer and echo linked, of mating pair.

This to the stranger, musing, who, stretched out
Beneath the blossoming apple tree, gives heed,
Raising his head from words guessed half in doubt
Through a thin drift of petals—who cannot read—
Shaking the petals from his hands and hair,
And shuts the book, although the book is fair.

MILICENT LAUBENHEIMER

"No estrangement"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW few there are who can say that they have never known the meaning of the word "estrangement"! As men and women go on in life and their contacts with their fellow men become more numerous, it seems sometimes that the opportunity for misunderstandings and for estrangements becomes greater. When a man, such as the late Canon Sheppard, is known for the number and the variety of his friends, he is considered almost a phenomenon. Although many of us can name some one friend of whom it is possible to say, "He never made an enemy," such people seem few and far between.

We may assume, however, that it is difficult for any great reformer to go through life without having an enemy, when we recall that Christ Jesus, the best man who ever lived, had many implacable enemies. But we may also affirm that Jesus never permitted himself to become estranged from his followers. When his friends failed him, as they did time and again, he lovingly strove to bring them back to the fold. He said (John 10:28), "Neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand." Later he said (John 17:12), in his wonderful prayer to the Father he so faithfully served, "Those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none of them is lost, but the son of perdition." Yet even Judas, "the son of perdition," after his grievous sin, repented and cried in agony (Matthew 27:4), "I have sinned in that I have betrayed the innocent blood."

Mary Baker Eddy tells us (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 18), "No estrangement, no emulation, no deceit, enters into the heart that loves as Jesus loved." And she adds, "It is a false sense of love that, like the summer brook, soon gets dry."

When therefore men find that they are becoming estranged from any one of their friends, they may well ask themselves if they are loving "as Jesus loved." What is this love that Jesus showed to all the world? It must have been a universal love which recognized no barrier of race or creed, and asked only for the receptive heart of his hearer. It was a forgiving love, which blessed even his enemies and persecutors. There was no "emulation" in it, no desire to succeed at the expense of a brother man. There was no deceit there, no saying of one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. There could be no egotism, which delights in the downfall of friend or enemy; no political scheming to put one's self ahead, regardless of the interests of others. No, the love of Jesus was pure and holy, a reflection from his Father in heaven; and it blessed friend and foe alike. Mrs. Eddy asks (*ibid.*, p. 18), "Beloved, how much of what he did are we doing?" It is a pregnant question.

Christian Science teaches how we can enter into the holy of holies and learn the secret of the "way" that Jesus pointed out. It reveals to us that since evil is essentially unreal, there is no cause for alarm when our friends seem to fail us. There is one friend who is always constant and always available, and this friend is the Christ.

It is true that in this world we shall constantly find differing interests and differing values, but the true Christian Scientist knows that his interests and his values are determined by what he knows of the truth of his own being. He knows that he is in reality a son of God, and that estrangement is unknown to his Father which is in heaven.

As he learns these vital truths he will find that the standards set by the world are far below those of the Christ; and it is the standard of Christ which concerns him. Then he will not be so apt to fret himself over worldly issues, or to condemn his friends for differing with him on more or less temporary concerns. He will face the evils of society with a stronger trust in the power of good to overcome evil, because he knows that the latter has in reality no power or existence. Day by day he will learn to turn more and more wholly to God for all his happiness and his content.

As he does so he will find that he does not become estranged from his true friends, nor indeed from society. He will be able to maintain his own mental position without offending those who do not wish to take offense, and his influence for good will be in proportion to his demonstration of the allness of God and the nothingness of error.

If any of us have seemed, therefore, to have become estranged throughout the years from friends or relatives, let us remember what Mrs. Eddy says on page 131 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "Where God is we can meet, and where God is we can never part." God is everywhere, and each loving heart can enter here and now into His kingdom and partake of His blessings. Each one can know that in "the mind of Christ" there is no sense of separation or of defeat or unkindness, and that it is within the power of every one to prove in a degree the truth of the Master's saying (John 12:32), "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." As we manifest the Christ-qualities we shall draw others to the Christ, until we see at last the full unity of the Father and the son.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.)

"НЕТ ОТЧУЖДЕНИЯ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

КАК немногочисленны такие люди, которым никогда не приходилось узнавать смысл слова "отчуждение." Чем люди дальше идут в жизни, тем больше им приходится делать новых встреч с людьми. Вместе с тем, как это иногда кажется, увеличиваются возможности для недоразумений и отчуждения. Когда кто-нибудь, как покойный Пастор Шеппард, славится тем, что имеет многочисленных и разнообразных друзей, то на него смотрят почти что, как на какое-то чудо. Конечно, среди нас имеются многие, которые могли-бы назвать кого-нибудь из своих друзей, о которых можно сказать: "Он не сделал себе ни одного врага." Повидимому, однако, таких людей мало и встречаются они редко.

Мы имеем основание предполагать, что каждому великому реформатору трудно пройти через жизнь, не сделав себе врагов, особенно, если мы припомним, что Христос Иисус, лучший из всех людей когда-либо существовавших, имел много непримиримых врагов. Но мы можем утверждать, что Иисус никогда не позволял себе отчуждаться от своих последователей. Когда друзья его изменяли ему,—что постоянно повторялось,—он любовно пытался привлечь их обратно в стадо. Он сказал (Иоанн 10:28), "и никто не похитит их из руки Моей." Позже он еще сказал (Иоанн 17:12) в своей чудесной молитве, обращенной к Отцу, которому он столь верно служил: "тех, которых Ты дал Мне, Я сохранил, и никто из них не погиб, кроме сына погибели." Но даже и Иуда, "сын погибели," совершив свой тяжкий грех, раскаялся и кричал в отчаянии (Матв. 27:4): "согрешил я, предав Кровь неповинную."

Мэри Бэкер Эдди говорит нам (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, стр. 18): "Ни отчуждение, ни соперничество, ни обман не могут проникнуть в сердце, которое так любит, как любил Иисус." И она же прибавляет: "Любовь, которая, подобно летнему ручейку, быстро высыхает, есть лишь ложное чувство любви."

Поэтому люди, видящие, что между ними и какими-нибудь друзьями происходит отчуждение, должны спросить самих себя—любят-ли они так, как любил Иисус? Что-же это было эта любовь, которую явил всему миру Иисус? Это должна была быть вселенская любовь, не признававшая ни расовых, ни религиозных различий и искавшая только отзывчивые сердца своих слушателей. Это была любовь всепрощающая, благословляющая даже врагов и преследователей. И не было в ней ни "соперничества," ни стремления к преуспеянию за счет брата-человека. Также не было в ней ни обмана, ни того, чтобы говорить человеку в лицо одно, а за спиной другое. Не могло в ней быть эгоизма, который радуется падению друзей или врагов, ни политических комбинаций, через которые человек выдвигается, не считаясь с интересами других. Нет, любовь Иисуса была чистая и святая любовь, отражающая в себе Отца небесного, и благословляла она одинаково, как друга, так и недруга. Мэри Эдди спрашивает (там-же стр. 18): "Любимые мои, как много того, что он делал, делаем мы?" Это серьезный вопрос.

Христианская Наука научает нас проникать в святую святых и познавать тайну того "пути," который нам указан Иисусом. Она открывает нам, что, если даже наши друзья нам изменили, нет оснований для беспокойств, потому что зло, по существу, не реально. Мы имеем друга, который всегда остается нам верен и всегда нам доступен, и друг этот—Христос.

Верно, что в этом мире мы постоянно будем встречаться с противоречивыми интересами и с различными ценностями, но истинный Христианский Ученый знает, что его интересы и его ценности определяются той правдой относительно его собственного бытия, которую он знает. А знает он то, что в действительности он сын Божий, и что отчуждение неведомо его небесному Отцу.

Знакомясь с этими основными истинами, он начинает видеть, что установленные мирские нормы много ниже Христовых. Его же касаюся только нормы, указанные Христом. Тогда он уже не будет так волноваться из-за земных вопросов, или осуждать своих друзей за то, что они не соглашаются с ним относительно более или менее преходящих дел. Он будет рассматривать общественное зло с большей уверенностью, что добро сильнее зла, ибо он уже узнал что в действительности зло не имеет ни власти, ни существования. День за днем он учится полагаться на Бога все более полностно ради своего счастия и удовлетворения.

Поступая таким образом, он убедится, что ничто не отчуждает его ни от его истинных друзей, ни от общества вообще. Он сможет сохранить свой образ мыслей, не обижая тех, кто не ищут обиды, и личное влияние его в добром направлении будет пропорционально его умению проводить в жизнь то, что он знает о полноте Бога и о несуществовании заблуждения.

Поэтому, если кому-нибудь из нас и кажется, что в течении многих лет мы были отчуждены от наших друзей или родственников, то вспомним то, что Мрз. Эдди говорит на странице 131 своей книги "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Там, где Бог, мы можем встретиться, и там, где Бог, мы никогда не можем расстаться." Бог—везде, и каждое любящее сердце может теперь-же на земле войти в Его Царство и приобщиться Его благословений. Каждый из нас может познать, что в "уме Христовом" нет чувства разлуки, поражения или недоброжелательства, и что каждый может доказать в известной степени истину слов Учителя (Иоанн 12:32): "И когда Я вознесен буду от земли, всех привлеку к Себе." Когда мы проявляем качества Христовы, то мы привлекаем других ко Христу, пока мы, наконец, не увидим полное единство Отца с сыном.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

Recalling Two Young Naturalists

WE USED to take our "bird walks" in the very early morning. I shall not forget them while I live. School did not begin until eight-thirty, and when one is in one's early teens, and sturdy, and afire with eagerness to probe the greenest secret places of the mysterious green world, eight-thirty is almost the middle of the morning. We would get up at four-thirty or at five, Fred and I, each roused by an alarm clock at his bedside, and we would scurry from our homes to our meeting-place in a little tract of woodland not far away.

Even in mid-summer the world would be wonderfully cool and sweet at that hour; the night smell still lingered in leafy places. And we would walk—for an hour, for two hours, for three hours—in the fertile farming valley that lay to the east of our town, or on the wooded mountain that rose to the west of it. We would stop to rest, sitting on old fence rails and watching the swallows skitter over red barn roofs, or sitting on old boulders and hearing in the early-morning hush of the woods the long-drawn notes of the small gray pewees.

There was on these bird walks, mind you, nothing of what our friends would have called "mooning." Day by day, we soaked the smells of the earth into us, and the look of the sky and the feel of the sun, but all the while we were wonderfully and scientifically busy. We had each of us a notebook (composition: five cents) and a pencil, and we recorded every new bird species, every peculiarity of song or flight or other feathered behavior, as meticulously and as delightedly as any Gilbert White.

We came, in fact, in the course of several years, to be real Curators indeed; only a Museum was lacking. My own reports, in particular, grew yearly in completeness and bulk, until it became necessary to abandon the small composition books in favor of a massive "Journal."

This enormous volume cost me the accumulated allowances of many months, and I am certain that no Darwin, no Huxley, no Beebe in his bathysphere, has ever kept more precise or more faithful chronicles. Every morning I noted the temperature, the direction of the wind, the manner of the sun's rising. Wandering solemnly and ecstatically around the small suburban grounds of our home, between the conclusion of the day's bird walk and my departure for school, I would observe and record in my Journal the opening of every new bud in the garden, the presence of every stray sparrow or robin on the lawn. My Journal, when I was sixteen, was an elephant folio of more than four hundred closely written pages.

Is it, I wonder, an instinct of all naturalists to bestow names? I think it must be. We were not an especially fanciful pair, Fred and I, but we invented and bestowed names with the seriousness of an Admiral Byrd in uncharted Antarctica. Some of them I remember even now.

I remember the long-lying ungainly hillock, near the old stone quarry, that we called The Dinosaur. There was the Darwin Cave in that same ancient quarry, and the Cuckoo Grove near the golf links, and Hawk Rock on the mountain.—From "Phudd Hill," by ALAN DEVOE. (New York: Messner.)

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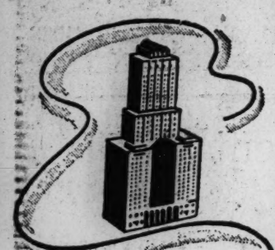

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Club Women's Theme: Adjust Democracy to Serve Humanity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo. May 19—The remaining club women of the thousands who came to Kansas City for the centennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs left yesterday to carry to their own clubs and communities the problems and programs advanced in the convention sessions.

They have heard challenges to service from nationally known leaders, in fields ranging from crime prevention to world peace, from education to politics. They have received suggestions on the operation of a home or the development of a community program. Rising early despite a late session the night before, they have attended a daily club institute for discussion and information. What they have learned now is on the way back to the 2,000,000 members of the 14,600 clubs in the Federation.

But for one woman the end of the convention means, not returning home, but beginning of a three-year stay away from home. She is Mrs. Sandie Orr Dunbar of Portland, Ore. Unopposed for the Federation Presidency after three years as First Vice-President, she brought her packed trunks to the convention with her. Now the trunks and their owner are on the way to Washington, where they will spend the next three years in the Federation's national headquarters building. The Presidency of the world's biggest women's organization is a full-time job.

With her election as President assured by the Federation's custom, Mrs. Dunbar had arranged her program long before the 1938 convention. The theme of her administration, she said in her acceptance speech, will be "adjusting democracy for human welfare."

"How can we promote public welfare, or human welfare?," she asked the delegates. "Certainly, we cannot go beyond our knowledge of our willingness to serve the desperate human needs of this hour. Nor can we live a complaisant satisfied personal life apart from our fellow man, for all true living is social thought of others. We must adjust our own attitudes and utilize all our powers. We must accept new philosophies and rapid change, must provide definite, concrete and timely programs against those forces undermining the well-being of our people and producing many of the social maladjustments of the present day."

Mrs. Dunbar was born in Missouri, and her parents moved to Oregon when she was 11 years old. She has lived theer since. For many years she has ben active in welfare work in her home City and State. For diversion, she does petit point needlework.

At the Federation's "white house," a fine old 3-story home in the national capital, she will take over the third floor President's apartment from Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson. An experienced executive in social welfare fields she will find the Federation's administrative staff literally at her finger tips, with offices in the same building.

Mrs. Lawson, returning to her home in Tulsa, Okla., will resume the care of her large collection of indian relics, some of which are of considerable value. The granddaughter of Chief Charles Journeycake of the Delaware Indians, Mrs. Lawson is proud of her ancestry and long has been interested in preserving the history of the first Americans.

Naval Scoutsman

Wide World

Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews
Gets Special Duty

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation will relieve Vice-Admiral William T. Tarrant as commander of the scouting force of the U. S. Fleet during June and July.

Trend Toward 'Woman's World' Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—There is a decided trend toward a "woman's world," a protective, maternal sort of society in which women would attain leadership in public affairs, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, Columbia University declared at the 50th anniversary celebration of Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University.

The meeting was one in which executives of American women's colleges, concerned with an increasingly wider sphere of activity for women, told how they were looking ahead to important changes in their educational programs, and were trying to base these developments on what they believe is needed today and what the world will hold for the educated woman in years to come.

The 'Mother Role'

Miss Gildersleeve declared that society, for many years, has been taking a more maternal attitude—in fact, has assumed "a mother's role"—toward the individuals of which it is composed. Governments today, she pointed out, do more in the way of feeding and sheltering their "children" in times of stress and unemployment, educating them free of charge, and providing them plenty of play—parks, playgrounds, camps, concerts, and museums to enrich their spirits by contacts with the fine arts.

If this trend continues, she said, women quite naturally will play an important part in public affairs of the future, because, as mothers, they always have had this protective and cherishing attitude. As to their playing an active part in Government, Miss Gildersleeve said that questions of housing, recreation, and education "could certainly be dealt with very appropriately and effectively by women legislators and women officials."

But Miss Gildersleeve sees also "a current setting strongly in the opposite direction—back toward the combative world of man," with "war and glorification of war, spread over a large part of the globe."

She pointed out that some nations say women should have no part in the direction of public affairs, but should remain home, "bearing sons to fight in the world of men, and daughters who shall bear more sons to be soldiers." If such a condition were to prevail, she said, the trend would be directly away from the "woman's world."

The part vocational education should play in the woman's college was discussed by Bancroft Beatley, President of Simmons College. Mr. Beatley declared that the program of the typical college for women in America is "a luxury program"—well-suited to the young woman who is able to continue her education in a professional school after graduation, or to one who for any number of reasons is not concerned with earning her living, but falling short in preparing the young woman who must find a job and become self-supporting immediately after graduation. For these latter students, of which there are thousands, he urged educators to consider a combination of liberal education and vocational preparation as essential.

The colleges' big task in meeting the needs of industry is to furnish the fundamental discipline and general techniques, according to Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth of Purdue University, another of the anniversary speakers. Industry, she said, feels increasingly that the appropriate place for acquiring specific techniques is in industry itself.

Miss Dorothy Stimson, Dean of Goucher College, spoke of the humanities and their importance in the education of women. Defining them as "the learning or literature concerned with the intellectual side of civilization," she said they were never more needed than they are now, aiding one to attain vision, perspective, proportion, and understanding.

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Dr. Frank Says Senator Minton Perverts Powers

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—Dr. Glenn Frank said in a prepared speech yesterday a "reckless misuse of governmental powers and misstatement of fact" marked the "attack" made recently by Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana on Rural Progress Magazine.

Dr. Frank is President and Editor of the magazine, and also is Chairman of the Republican Party Program Committee. His speech over a radio NBC hookup was in reply to one delivered by Senator Minton a week ago.

"The Senator says that Rural Progress Magazine was created and is supported by capitalists (or, in the Senator's elegant phrase, fat cats) in order to spread subtle propaganda against New Deal policies among the farmers of seven mid-western states," Dr. Frank said.

"This is a complete, absolute, and indefensible misstatement of fact."

He asserted Rural Progress was a non-partisan magazine founded in the hope that it would be of value to farmers and advertisers and return a profit to its owners.

Its founders, he said, were a "small number of men of means" who "were convinced they had a sound and profitable publishing idea."

Dr. Frank said he associated himself with the enterprise for business and professional reasons only. His appointment as Chairman of the Republican Committee was made seven months later, he added.

He asserted the speech by Senator Minton, who is Chairman of the Senate Lobby Committee, was "a bitterly vindictive partisan political attack."

"It is clear to me," he continued, "that in Senator Minton we see a man out to do his level best to browbeat the press and citizens of the nation into as near universal submission to his philosophy as he can.

N. Y. Youngster Wins Trip Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—A boy of 15 years, Donald Watkin of Ilion, N. Y., will go to Europe this coming summer as the guest of the League of Nations Association, it was announced here today. He won his trip as an award for what was adjudged the best paper in the twelfth annual examination on the subject of the League of Nations, conducted by the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association, in which 1152 high schools all over the country took part.

Second place, with a cash award, goes to Burton W. Greenwald, 16, of Akron, Ohio.

In addition, cash prizes were awarded to Ethel Louise Clower, Dallas, Texas; Margaret Gelders, Birmingham, Ala.; Ruth Oldenburg of Sheboygan, Wis.; Thelma Wolf, New York, and Emily Cronheim, Clayton, Mo.

Honorable mention went to Richard Blair, Loveland, Colo.; Anita Harriman, Portland, Ore.; Edward Marks, Lakewood, N. J.; Ruth Martin, Minneapolis, Minn.; Daniel Petrizzi, Rye, N. Y.; William Reid, Seattle, Wash., and Ashby Sutherland, San Antonio, Texas.

Alleged Harborers Of Karpis Arrested

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 19 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced yesterday the arrest of five men and two women on charges of harboring Alvin Karpis, former public enemy No. 1, at Hot Springs, Ark., in 1935.

Three of the men were officials of the Hot Springs Police Department at the time of the alleged offense.

Karpis, who was captured at New Orleans after eluding Federal Agents in a raid at Hot Springs, is now serving a federal sentence for kidnaping, on Alcatraz Island.

Wisconsin Makes Growing Forests Of Barren Acres

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Out of land nobody wanted to buy—"dismantled acres" left on the hands of the county for delinquent taxes when they no longer yielded lumber—Wisconsin communities have made a county forest system that is being held up as an example to other states.

Some 1,740,000 acres have been acquired by counties, and are being turned into forests. In the last five years, 32,000,000 young trees have been set out. In parts of these county forests, fire breaks and fire prevention telephones have been installed and campsites developed. Moreover, a start has been made toward moving families out of stranded communities to agricultural areas where they can make a living.

In acreage alone, Wisconsin County forest areas represent an outstanding accomplishment. In the 1933 report of the United States Forest Service, Wisconsin was ahead in development of county forests and apparently still holds that position.

Tax System Aids

A peculiar local tax situation, by which tax-delinquent land reverts to the county, and a law enacted to meet it, are held largely responsible for development of community forests. Five other states, figures show, have developed state forests of greater total acreage than Wisconsin's county forests; but the Badger State stands at the head of the list for development of local woodlands under county management. The story is told in a publication of the Wisconsin Conservation Department, "The County Forests of Wisconsin," by F. B. Trenk, State Forester.

When lumbermen had cut all the timber, "dropped their land" for taxes, he explains each piece of property dropped from the tax rolls meant a heavier burden for remaining taxpayers; and each time that burden increased, more taxpayers ceased to pay taxes. Under Wisconsin law, this land reverted to the county. But "land poor" counties couldn't keep up schools and other public services.

State Comes to Aid

In 1927 the State enacted a "forest crop law," said to involve a new land-use principle. To encourage people to develop and conserve forests, it provides that standing timber is to be taxed only as income, that is, when cut. Counties are to levy a tax of 10 cents an acre on woodland, with the State contributing an additional 10 cents.

Van Nuys' Courage Lauded by Landon

LEBANON, Ind., May 18 (AP)—Alfred M. Landon, heading East today after exchanging barbed banter with Indiana Democrats in a political funfest here, left behind a tribute to Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, who has been tagged for the discard by the Democratic State organization because he fought the Court reorganization bill.

The former Kansas Governor and Republican Nominee for President in 1936 called Senator Van Nuys "a Hoosier of great political courage" and said Indiana should "appreciate" a Senator possessed of the "courage to defy both the great Federal political machine and the State machine of Indiana, too."

Mr. Landon gave no indication whether he felt Indiana Republicans should support Senator Van Nuys, who has said he would seek re-election as an independent.

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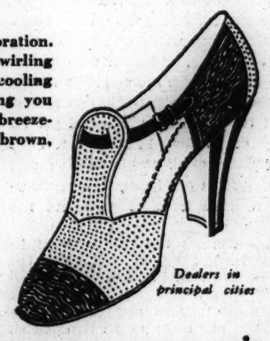

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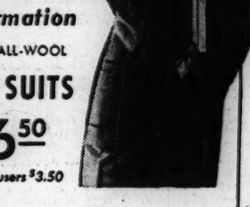
The only thing cheap about Richman Brothers Clothes is the price . . . and we are sure you don't mind that.

Our selection of new styles includes every new fabric, pattern, color and model. They're all from our own tailor shops, all $22.50.



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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1938

Budget Passes Committee But Up $1,000,000

Senate Boosts Highway Item to Make Total Asked Reach $72,715,118

G. O. P. Caucus

Wragg Calls Senators to Meet to Discuss Outcome; Snow Removal Cause of Rise

The Republican majority in the Senate today voted in caucus to stand by the $71,715,118 State budget approved by the House of Representatives yesterday. Thus the G. O. P. was ready to vote against the $1,000,000 increase proposed by the Senate Ways and Means Committee.

At the same time the Republican caucus forced the Senate Ways and Means Committee to report favorably the proposed distribution of $8,000,000 from the highway fund to cities and towns for highway purposes.

A $72,715,118 state budget, $1,000,000 more than the program approved by the House of Representatives, was favored today by the Senate Ways and Means Committee after a hurried hearing at which William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, was the chief witness.

The $1,000,000 increase was added to the highway item. It was the same Ways and Means Committee which previously recommended the $76,000,000 budget, containing a $5,000,000 increase in highway appropriation. The $76,000,000 program was killed in the Senate last week necessitating legislative initiation of a new program.

Senator George G. Moyse, Republican of Waltham, Chairman of the Committee, was the leader for both increases.

Immediately upon the reporting of the increased program Senator Samuel H. Wragg, Republican President of the Senate, called a G. O. P. caucus. Mr. Moyse, nettled by the G. O. P. attempt to suspend the rues yesterday in order that the budget might have been taken up immediately, refused at first to attend the caucus.

However, after Mr. Ragg appealed to him "be a sport" Mr. Moyse reluctantly attended.

Snow Removal

Of the additional $1,000,000, $500,000 was added to the maintenance item to pay for snow removal trucks already purchased by the State Department of Public Works. Previously the House Ways and Means Committee had refused to give the Department this money on the ground that Mr. Callahan had said he had several funds which could be employed for this purpose. The other $500,000 was added to the $2,700,000 Chapter 90 road construction item.

Mr. Moyse announced, during the budget conversation, that his committee will take no action on the proposed distribution of $8,000,000 from the highway fund to Cities and Towns for highway purposes until the last day or two of the 1938 session.

In other years, he explained, the Legislature has delayed until the last day before deciding what to do with the money that was left unappropriated in the highway fund. This procedure, he insisted, will be followed out this year.

The increased budget was favored by Mr. Moyse, Senator Cornelius F. Haley, Republican of Rowley, and Senator Thomas M. Burke, a Democrat of Boston. The Committee members opposed were Senator Arthur W. Hollis, Republican of Newton, and Senator Donald W. Nicholson, Republican of Wareham.

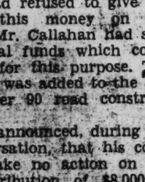
At the hearing this morning William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, appealed for increased highway appropriation and sharply criticized Republican House leaders for attacking the $5,000,000 increase under the old budget as a Democratic "slush fund."

Contrary to Republican arguments Mr. Callahan contended that he could not have put one man to work with the major portion of the $5,000,000 increase. Cities and towns, he added, would do all the hiring on projects financed by $3,675,000 of the $5,000,000 increase, while the remainder of the $5,000,000 increase would go to maintenance operation

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally showery weather and slightly warmer tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 50's; moderate southerly winds.

For Central New England on Saturday: The general outlook is for somewhat mild weather, with occasional showers.

Maine: Showers tonight and Friday, slightly warmer in the interior tonight, cooler in the north portion Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Friday, slightly warmer tonight, cooler Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and Friday, slightly warmer tonight and on the coast Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds mostly south and overcast weather with showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	47	Minneapolis	50	50
Bermuda	72	66	New Orleans	74	71
Chicago	66	64	New York	54	50
Denver	48	48	Norfolk	60	58
Helena	38	36	Philadelphia	56	54
Kansas City	62	62	St. Louis	72	70
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	78	76	Washington	58	54

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., May 19. B—Minimum, May 18.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:52 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:32 p. m.

Somerville Aldermen To Open Gambling Probe

In Boston Today

Heads of Police Ordered to Appear

An official investigation of charges that gambling is flourishing in Somerville with police connivance has been ordered for tomorrow night by the Somerville Board of Aldermen, it was announced today.

Chief of Police Thomas Danery, Deputy Chief Charles J. Sharry and Capt. William G. Kenney have been summoned to appear before the Aldermen at a closed session in the City Hall tomorrow evening.

They will be asked to answer charges made by Aldermen Irving L. Stackpole and James M. Redmond, that horse race bookmakers and number pool operators are thriving, apparently with police protection, and to explain the recent transfer of two patrolmen who reported they found a gambling place in operation with 35 patrons.

The subject of gambling came to public attention a fortnight ago when two patrolmen, answering a call to remove an intoxicated man, found, instead of an intoxicated man, a store in which, they reported, gambling was taking place. The proprietor of the store, the officers added, ordered them outside and threatened to have them shifted unless they "minded their own business."

Last Friday night, the Board of Aldermen voted to investigate the incident, and the following night the two officers were shifted to traffic duty.

U. S. Employees Get Report Cards

School children are not alone in blushing—or priding themselves—over report cards this week. United States Government employees in the Federal Building are receiving them, too—though they are not forced to worry over necessary parental signatures.

Each servant of Uncle Sam today received the annual card carrying his efficiency rating, signed by the head of his department in Washington. A tell-tale "X" appeared on each beside one of the familiar words: "Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor, or Unsatisfactory."

War Propaganda Gift to Library

Wartime propaganda literature amounting to more than 1,000 volumes and four tons of magazine and newspaper clippings, believed to be the largest collection of its kind extant, will be presented to the Boston Public Library by Mary Boyle O'Reilly, of Auburndale, former war correspondent and daughter of John Boyle O'Reilly, Irish poet, Fenian patriot, man of letters and Bostonian by choice.

"It will do little good at this time," said Miss O'Reilly, announcing her gift. "Our memory of the war is too fresh. But it will be useful 40 or 50 years from now if there is a threat of a similar conflict."

Miss O'Reilly began the work of collecting propaganda data while representing an American news service in London before the war. During the conflict she engaged two college girls to help collect and organize this material.

Library Closing Plans Protested

Strong protests were voiced today against the Boston Public Library Trustees' proposed economy move, closing the central library on Sundays from June 15 to Sept. 15, and permanently shutting down four branches, at 275 Washington Street, Dorchester; 1155 Tremont Street, Roxbury Crossing; 372 West Broadway, South Boston, and in the Tyler Street Municipal Building in the South End.

The expected saving would be $42,000 a year, according to the Trustees. Arrangements would be made to supply books once a week to school children desiring them in the districts affected, by sending a library employee to the local schools.

The trustees explained that they were forced to plan this step because of the absolute need of cutting down expenses to keep within their budget.

Labor Unions Vie in Rowing

Rivalry between the two factions in American Labor reached good-naturedly into the field of marine sports today as crews representing the American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union and the C. I. O.'s National Maritime Union prepared to enter the lifeboat race event on National Maritime Day on Sunday.

A telegram in the true alumni pennant waving style was received at local C. I. O. group office from Joseph P. Curran of New York City, president of the union. It read: "District Committee rooting for you in Maritime Day races. We demand you show people of Boston stuff union seamen made of. Don't come back without that cup. No competition. A. F. of L. will finish last as usual.

Signed "Crew of Steamship Dorothy Luckenbach" another message was received by radio by the C. I. O union officials. "How did A. F. of L. get in the race?" it asked impudently.

In the meantime the Boston Towboat Company's lifeboat crew which is also entered in the race began a daily schedule of four hours of practice rowing.

Sturtevant Firm Before Examiner

Hearings before Samuel Jaffe, National Labor Relations Board Examiner from Washington, began in the Federal Building today, on the petition of the United Electrical and Radio Workers Industrial Union, which seeks to have the B. F. Sturtevant Company of Hyde Park recognize the union as representing the majority of its employees.

The union and representatives of the engineering company have been unable to reach an agreement on the actual number of workers on the pay roll. Only production and maintenance employees are eligible to join the union. The approximate number is 900, it is reported.

The examiner will report his findings to Washington. If the union's claim is not supported there, the Board will order a vote among employees to ascertain whether the majority wish to be represented by this C. I. O.-affiliated union.

Case of Each Man on Strike Studied by Jobless Pay Board

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 19—Strike of textile workers at the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company in Thompsonville, protesting against a cut in pay, posed a problem for the State's new unemployment compensation system.

Can employees, out of work because of the strike, collect unemployment compensation? That was the question for State Labor Commissioner Joseph M. Tone to answer as Administrator of Unemployment Compensation. Since compensation payments began in January, there has been no strike that raised this issue. The Bigelow-Sanford carpet weavers, who marched from the picket-guarded gates of the factory to the branch office of the State Employment Service and entered their claims for compensation, made decision unavoidable.

The law was definite on one point: Persons on strike or members of a labor union that is responsible for a strike are not eligible for unemployment compensation. In Thompsonville, however, only part of the factory force is unionized. Moreover, some of the workers had been laid off before the strike began, and others were receiving partial benefits from the Unemployment Compensation Division because they were on short time. Commissioner Tone said the status of each employee would have to be determined by individual investigation. He declined to lay down any general rule.

While the carpet workers' union said the strike could be ended at any time by the company's agreement to arbitrate the wage dispute, the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration took no steps toward negotiations. The company has another plant in Amsterdam, N. Y., and the Connecticut board's jurisdiction of course does not extend across State lines.

* * *

Taxation and Relief

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross has invited leaders of private and public welfare organizations to a conference in Hartford May 24, to consider welfare legislation for the 1939 General Assembly, and has reopened a subject that Legislatures have found difficult to straighten out.

Connecticut towns and cities still bear the expense of poor relief unaided, except for the works programs of the Federal Government,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Textile Wage Cuts Opposed By Moriarty

State Official Appealed to Mill Owners to Delay Reduced Scales

Parley in Boston

James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor of Massachusetts, indicated today to an interstate conference of Labor Commissioners and C. I. O leaders that woolen manufacturers, in making their recent wage cuts of 12½ per cent and more for more than 40,000 employees, had disregarded his expressed opposition.

The State official told an audience at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, including other Labor Commissioners from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maine, that he had urged important mill owners to hold off any pending wage cuts until discussion of the wages-and-hours bill in Congress was ended.

Despite this plea, the owners on May 2 went ahead and slashed wages throughout the woolen and worsted industry, he declared.

Effort for Co-operation

The conference addressed by Mr. Moriarty was called by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., as a result of the woolen pay cuts. Its purpose, among other things, was to arrange for co-operation between the union and State Labor Departments in obtaining statistics of wages and work loads in preparation for a new C. I. O. organizing drive in woolen and worsted mills.

On this point, the T. W. O. C. obtained promises of full co-operation "in any constructive move" from Commissioners Moriarty, Thomas F. McMahon of Rhode Island, Joseph Tone of Connecticut, and Arthur Taylor of Maine. Several of them bore out union charges that work loads in New England textile mills have been doubled or tripled in recent years.

In admitting that the T. W. O. C. has "temporarily acceded to the wage cuts," Frank J. Manning, assistant New England director of the union, warned that this did not mean the T. W. O. C. "is accepting the cuts" permanently. "The vicious cycle of wage cuts so stupidly started already has made its effects felt upon the entire Northeastern States through reduced purchasing power of the people," he said. "The T. W. O. C. will make every effort to restore these cuts."

Started in Unorganized Mills

The C. I. O. will concentrate hereafter in the woolen and worsted division of the textile industry, he said, but will not leave the cotton, silk and other divisions alone, however.

"The wage cuts started in unorganized mills," Mr. Manning declared, "and we are going out to organize those factories now. We will put the responsibility for the cuts right up to the manufacturers. They started it, not us."

Increases in the work load in textile mills up to as high as 500 per cent were cited by Commissioner Moriarty. Mr. McMahon, a former president of the United Textile Workers Union, reported his department has found workers who formerly were assigned to four automatic looms now must tend 10 such looms.

He announced that, beginning July, the R. I. Labor Department would have an appropriation for statistical studies and that these would be made available to labor unions. He added that 80 per cent of the manufacturers in Rhode Island would sit down and talk with the unions, if the latter had vital information about manufacturing.

Additional Studies Started

Carl E. L. Gill, Federal Labor Department conciliator, said the Federal Department already has some information and is making three or four additional studies now, and is ready to co-operate to make this information available. He urged adoption of the wage-hour bill without a wage differential.

A telegram from Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont said that a threatened strike in the granite quarries prevented his sending a representative, but that he hoped the textile industry would become stabilized as a result of co-operation of labor, operators and governmental agencies.

Arnold Arboretum From the Air

Fairchild Aerial Surveys, From Arnold Arboretum

Harvard University's Botanical Gardens, Boston, Are Now Being Thoroughly Mapped

Arboretum Maps To Show Stand Of Every Tree

Officials of Arnold Arboretum are preparing a map at Harvard's 265 acres devoted to trees and shrubs of the north temperate zone, and hope before the end of the calendar year to be able to locate all of the thousands of individual trees and shrubs representing more than 7,000 different species collected from distant corners of the world.

According to Dr. E. D. Merrill, former Director of the New York Botanical Garden, now Administrator of Harvard's botanical collections, the new map will be mainly for the use of staff botanists in connection with their work and studies.

So far the plant records of the Arboretum have been kept in card index form. The data on the cards give the history of the plant, name, origin, date of acquisition, number and general location in the park. Now, these meager records are found insufficient and actual mapping of the positions of all the trees and shrubs is under way.

The complete survey will involve between 70 and 80 maps, each approximately 2 feet square. Two scales are being used, 1 inch to 20 feet, and 1 inch to 10 feet. The instruments employed are those available to George Washington in the days of his youth, that is, the magnetic compass, the alidade, and the chain. Crude as these instruments are, they are surprisingly accurate when properly used.

Each map covering an area 400 by 600 feet is drawn on tracing cloth at the scale of 1in.: 20ft. From this master map a black and white print is made. This is carefully checked in the field, the necessary revisions, corrections, and additions being then made. All changes are eventually transferred to the master tracing cloth map.

When the field check is finished and the data all transferred, each master map is then divided by four intersecting lines that determine sections, or quadrants A, B, C, D. Lastly, the exact position of each plant is recorded on the index cards, references being added to the map number and the quadrant. The card entry, Acer negundo, 6/B, for example, indicates that the ash-leafed maple is located on map six quadrant B.

Revisions of the master map will be made as changes in the plantings occur.

Talk on Colombia Planned

The New England League of Teachers of Spanish will hold its spring luncheon at the Hotel Brunswick, Saturday, May 21. The meeting will be devoted to consideration of social and economic conditions in South America, especially those in the Republic of Colombia. Edward Gomez Duran, Colombian consul in Boston will address the group. Mr. Gomez Duran has taught at Valparaiso University in Chile, at the University of Maine and at Union College, New York.

Early Air-Mail Flight Re-enacted

By the Associated Press

Salem, N. H., May 19

One of the earliest air-mail flights, made 26 years ago from Rockingham Park to Lawrence, Mass., about six miles away, will be re-enacted today in a National Air Mail Week Observance.

James A. Barry of Lawrence will pilot the modern speedy plane—a far cry from the fluttering, primitive craft Lincoln Beachey flew on May 30, 1912.

Miss Hattie I. Morrill and Mrs. Florence Snow, who handled the mail for the early flight, will be honored guests.

Babson Tells How To Help Country In 10-Point Plan

LENOX, Mass., May 19 (AP)—Calling the present recession "merely a pocket in the general forward movement," Roger Babson, economist, today outlined 10 points he believed essential for the Country's good. He spoke at the northeastern district meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. Babson claimed the fault lay in efforts to change human nature overnight, and said he would accomplish the following, if he were President of the United States:

1. Amend the Securities and Exchange Act so reputable bankers would be safe in offering new issues, opening flood gates to new capital.
2. Invest Social Security money in private industry instead of using it for Government expenses.
3. Tell the truth to labor and sell to labor the idea that prosperity of labor depends on greater production.
4. Attack monopolies of prices and wages; encourage competition and free trading.
5. Continue the Roosevelt foreign policies; stay out of foreign alliances. Go along with Great Britain and build up armaments.
6. Give Federal relief only when it is matched by State and municipal funds.
7. Develop new industries.
8. Check habits of liquor and gambling.
9. Work for a coalition of Republican and Democratic forces in 1940.
10. Pass the unemployment problem to churches and work for a spiritual revolution.

The greatest need of the day, Mr. Babson declared, was the solution of the unemployment problem. For this he suggested "a spiritual reawakening" in which the churches, with their 50-odd million members, would take active interest.

Racing Repeal Action Put Up To N. E. Group

Opponents of legalized gambling today turned to the New England Anti-Gambling Association with a demand that the organization carry out its pledge to force a state-wide referendum on repeal of horse and dog racing following the Legislature's defeat of the organization's initiative petition for repeal.

The petition was turned down by the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 147 to 65. A similar proposal, filed by another group, was rejected by 149 to 63.

Only by the collection of 5,000 additional voter signatures may the question of repeal be the subject of a state-wide referendum at the November election.

Already approved by the Legislature and Gov. Charles F. Hurley is a "by-counties" referendum. Under this referendum the favorable vote of only one county will be sufficient to continue legalized gambling for another four years.

A Betting Center

Since legalized gambling was established in Massachusetts this State, despite the Puritan traditions of its founders, has become one of the betting centers of the nation, with nearly $50,000,000 being wagered at the horse and dog tracks annually.

Those persons opposed to gambling contend the "by-counties" referendum constitutes an infallible method of continuing gambling in Massachusetts, inasmuch as they insist Suffolk County certainly will favor the betting laws, regardless of the vote in other counties. Only through a State-wide referendum is there a possibility of repeal.

Inasmuch as the New England Anti-Gambling Association officials frequently pledged that they would push the issue to a state-wide referendum by the collection of 5,000 additional signatures demands are being made that they carry out their promise.

Gambling opponents remember that two years ago a similar initiative petition for repeal died when its backers failed to make any attempt to collect the additional signatures.

Anti-Repeal Stand

The House action yesterday supported the anti-repeal stand of the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs. The committee had voted 10 to 5 against the initiative petition. Senator William H. McSweeney (R) of Salem, chairman of the committee, led the anti-repeal group. In fact at the hearings, he showed plainly by his questions his pro-gambling position.

The majority of the committee, in their written opinion as required by law on initiative petitions, pointed out that the "by-counties" referendum proposal was recommended by the committee. The committee pointed out that the voters overwhelmingly favored legalized betting in 1934. On horse racing the total vote was 815,220 in favor to 366,183 against, while on dog racing the vote was 616,233 to 464,135. The committee used this as an argument against repeal, which would be accomplished by acceptance of the initaitive position.

Church Parley Passes Resolution For State ABC End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEDHAM, Mass., May 19—Abolition of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission was demanded in a resolution passed by the 139th annual Massachuetts Congregational Conference in its closing session yesterday. The Commission was sharply criticized by Dr. Edward C. Camp as "one of the most corrupt commissions in the State."

The conference also dispatched a telegram to Samuel H. Wragg, President of the State Senate, commending him for keeping alive a bill before the Senate which seeks to limit the right of citizens to appeal the findings of local liquor licensing boards to the Commission.

Other resolutions adopted included one endorsing the bill, defeated this session, to repeal the law authorizing free bus transportation to private school pupils, and another endorsing the proposed amendment to the National Constitution prohibiting sectarian appropriations.

Two Salaried UCC Workers In Dual Roles

Plumbing Supply Dealer and Undertaker Before Investigators

Asked to Explain

Special Committee Counsel Puts Them Through Severe Questioning

An undertaker and a plumbing supply dealer were disclosed today by a Legislative inquiry to be holding salaried positions with the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission.

The business men tried to explain how they handle their dual occupations during questioning by Warren Patten, counsel for the special committee of the Legislature at the Statehouse.

One, although testifying under oath, was obliged to change his story several times as Mr. Patten tripped him repeatedly on his answers to questions.

The witnesses were Joseph F. Bateman, of Lawrence, the undertaker, and Joseph D. Mawhinney, of Somerville, the plumbing supply man. The former is a superintendent of claims for the U. C. C. at $1,920 a year, while the latter is assistant secretary of the U. C. C.

When Mr. Bateman began his testimony, he declared he worked "day and night" at his State job in the Lawrence office of the U. C. C. and that he was on duty "every day from 9 until 5" as well as many evenings. "The Lawrence office," he claimed, "is the busiest office in the State."

Asked Where He Was

Then Mr. Patten asked him where he was yesterday at 10 a. m. The specific form of the question brought a change in the undertaker's testimony.

"I was conducting a funeral," he replied.

"How many other funerals have you conducted since the first of the year?" demanded the investigating lawyer.

"Three," was the reply.

"Then, when you tell me you are working at the U. C. C. from 9 to 5, that's not so," observed Mr. Patten.

"It is so, when you consider the overtime I do," Mr. Bateman defended himself.

The witness was obliged to change his story again after being asked how long it took to conduct the funeral yesterday.

"It took one hour—from 10 to 12," Mr. Bateman had replied, without explaining the inconsistency.

"What time did you report to the office yesterday?" the attorney asked, again in a tone that implied knowledge of the answer.

"I didn't report yesterday during the morning at all," the undertaker confessed. "I reported at 1 o'clock."

"Do you expect to be paid for the time you were away at the funerals?"

"That's right, sir."

Holds Executive Post

Reluctant to answer questions about himself, Mr. Mawhinney, who holds an executive post with the Unemployment Commission, held that many of the questions put to him were his "private business and not within the scope of this inquiry."

After being pressed by the legislators, as well as Mr. Patten, he finally said he is president and treasurer of J. D. Mawhinney, Inc., a plumbing supply firm, but refused to state whether, as implied by Mr. Patten, he has been selling supplies to the State and to State agencies.

He acknowledged that he was formerly City Treasurer and Tax Collector of Somerville and was chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Hurley Campaign Committee in 1936. Before coming to the U. C. C., he said, he also held the post of "financial adviser" with the WPA at $3,000 a year.

Intimation Denied

He denied an intimation by Mr. Patten that he had a private telephone in his office at the Unemployment Commission with which to conduct his plumbing business.

It was brought out that Mr. Mawhinney filed an application for a civil service examination on April 23, a month after the legislative inquiry was ordered.

"Are you aware," Mr. Patten asked, "that it is provided in the civil service law that temporary and provisional employees should file civil service applications forthwith?"

The witness replied that he had filed one "forthwith," but it evidently had become lost. Employees couldn't locate it at the civil service office, he added.

Received Calls

Mr. Mawhinney testified he had received numerous telephone calls from Senatars, Representatives, physicians and clergymen seeking to aid applicants for positions with the U. C. C., but denied he had any such calls from the Governor's office.

A defense of the Compensation Board was mtde by Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent and secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The present inquiry had been urged by the Massachusetts Industrial Council of the C. I. O., rival organization of the Federation.

Mr. Taylor said that relays in issuing of compensation checks to jobless members were due, not to inefficiency of the State officials or employees, but to inability of some applicants clearly to state their cases and to failure of some manufacturers to give proper information.

In brief, the fact that the law is new and untried, has made its initial operation slow and difficult, he stated.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
"Tannhäuser," Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg Wagner
Scherzo from the "Eroica" Symphony No. 3 ..... Beethoven
Sandman's Song and Evening Prayer, from "Hänsel and Gretel" ..... Humperdinck
Seventh Slavonic Dance ..... Dvořák
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ... Liszt
Pavane for a Dead Infanta ... Ravel
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" ..... Wagner
"Wine, Woman, and Song," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Deep River" ... Arranged by Jacchia
"Up the Street," March ..... Morse

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"Pins and Needles," a musical revue. Music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
The "Alcestis" of Euripides, and English version by Dudley Fitts and Robert Fitzgerald. Presented by The Poet's Theater of Harvard. 9 Through May 21.

Movies

Boston—

"Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Nurse From Brooklyn," featuring Sally Eilers, Paul Kelly, and Larry Blake. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:20, 6, 8:45.

Hub—
Rudolph Valentino in "The Son of the Sheik." 10:20 a. m., 12:20, 2:20, 4:20, 6:20, 8:20, 10:20.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Exeter—
Alice Faye and George Murphy in "You're a Sweetheart." 1:45, 4:45, 7:50. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," featuring Virginia Bruce and Melvyn Douglas. 3:20, 6:20, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray, Harriet Hilliard, the Yacht Club Boys and Ben Blue. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Hunted Men," with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Carlisle. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Marlene Dietrich, Herbert Marshall and Melvyn Douglas in "Angel." Also "The Ghost Goes West." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth in "The Charm of La Boheme," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Love on a Budget," with the Jones Family, 2:09, 5:14, 8:19, and "Mad About Music," starring Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall. 3:29, 6:45, 9:43.

South Station Theater—
"The Ship That Died," "The New York Yankees," "Tom Kennedy & Monte Collins," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Donald's Ostrich," a Donald Duck cartoon; "Lowell Thomas Travel to Holland," "Ted Pio Rito Musical," latest news reels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"In Old Chicago" with Tyrone Power and Alice Faye, Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55 6:05, 9:15. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Tip Off Girls." Scollay, 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25. Tomorrow: "College Swing," with Gracie Allen, George Burns and Martha Raye. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with David Niven, and Loretta Young.

Uptown—
"Mad About Music," starring Deanna Durbin and Herbert Marshall. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Condemned Women," with Sally Eilers. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50. Tomorrow: "The Baroness and the Butler," with William Powell. Also "Midnight Intruder," with Barbara Read.

Keith Memorial—
"Goodbye Broadway," with Alice Brady and Charles Winninger. 9:30 a. m., 12:04, 2:33, 5:02, 7:30, 10. Stage: Benny Goodman and his Swing Orchestra.

University—
"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," with Shirley Temple. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. Also "Mr. Moto's Gable," with Peter Lorre. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse
George Brent, Olivia de Havilland and Claude Rains in "Gold Is Where You Find It." Also "Sally, Irene and Mary," featuring Alice Faye, Fred Allen, Tony Martin, and Jimmy Durante. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Strand—
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." Also "International Settlement," featuring Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders.

Brookline Village—
"Mannequin," starring Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy. 1:45, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Tremont—
"All Quiet on the Western Front," with Lew Ayres and Slim Somerville. Also "Sinners Take All," with Margaret Lindsey and Bruce Cabot. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Doctor Rhythm," with Bing Crosby, Beatrice Lilly and Andy Devine. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:38. Also "Mystery House," with Ann Sheridan and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
"Merrily We Live," co-starring Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Judge Hardy's Children." Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Francis Lyster Jandron, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, 12:15 p. m. Radiocast shortwave station WIXAL, 11.79 megacycles.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Boldini's Pictures at Castano Galleries

Through June 4 there will be on view at the Castano Galleries, 171 Newbury Street, oils and drawings by the Italian artist, Giovanni Boldini (1842-1931).

It is a good-sized exhibition, showing the range of a famed academician, best known in America no doubt for the dashing portrait of Whistler. This has been lent to the Castano Galleries for this exhibition. There are other portraits which revive an era of brilliance and fashion that has passed. The Boldini type of painter lived in its luster, caught its carefree mood. In America it was the Gilded Age, when fortunes mounted to astronomical figures and fortune makers could not catch up culturally with the power that was theirs. In France, the leisure class still tried to retain the luxuriance of earlier regal days.

John Singer Sargent recorded the Americans, while academicians like Giovanni Boldini depicted the European haut monde. Silks rustle through the pigment, plumes wave lightly, slender ladies smile bewitchingly. It is the same city and time in which Renoir painted his exquisite women, but not the same world. Side by side are two types of artists, those who cling to the aristocracy, flattering them in the way that academic teaching has encouraged, and those who have discovered beauty in less heralded sources, among the "common" folk, among the unostentatious.

Painters like Boldini were in demand, and in certain respects they served a purpose in their day and should be acknowledged by us as faithful recorders. But at present we are inclined to favor the others,

The Arts in Boston

Lucas & Pritchard

Irene Fox

Of the "Pins and Needles" Company, Whose Engagement at the Shubert Has Been Extended Through Next Week

who in their freedom from traditions and social pressure cut new paths, developed new styles and inaugurated the refreshment of color, drawing and method peculiar to modern art.

While his colors seem somewhat limited in range though tastefully chosen, Boldini reveals his superior gifts as a draughtsman in the drawings shown at Castano's. Beneath the glitter was a real and solid gift which might well have found a fuller outlet in more original ways. Here are the last traces of the naturalistic school, where chiaroscuro dominates the design. One step beyond this, and the artist must restore all that naturalism ignored, the weight and emphasis of formal design.

Students and curious spectators will find much to enjoy and will learn a great deal from this exhibition.

D. A.

"The Charm of La Bohème"

Murger's story of the love among the Bohemians still has the power, as told in the film, "The Charm of La Bohème," now at the Fine Arts, to affect one with its pathos. Its technique and romantic atmosphere are as obvious and as inescapable as the scent of lilacs. The machinery, the limitations and conventions are transparent. But we look through this transparency to become willingly enthralled as the tale of Rodolfo and Mimi—or, as in this case, René and Denise—unfolds to its tragic conclusion.

Ernst Marischka, the scenarist, has on the face of it run some little risk in transporting the nineteenth-century story of these times and altering the plot considerably. Denise falls in love with René, a singer. The story then follows the plot of the opera for a while. After much happiness, Denise realizes that she will pass on and leaves René, fearing that she will impede his career. At the last, of course, she returns, he learns the truth and she sings Mimi to his Rodolfo in a triumphal performance of "La Bohème," which ends as one might expect.

Jan Kiepura, who sang Rodolfo not long ago in person at the Opera House, is his usual boyish, buoyant self as René. He sings several arias from the Puccini score and one or two new tunes by Robert Stolz, who wrote "Zwei Herzen." Sometimes he is joined by Marta Eggerth, the heroine, who has a fine soprano voice and whose delicate portrayal is one of the chief reasons for the film's tender compulsion.

Technically, "The Charm of La Bohème" is above the average European film. The sound recording is generally, though not always, clear. The photography has apparently been executed with unusual care. Geza von Bolvary, who was also concerned with "Zwei Herzen," has given the film competent direction and the supporting cast—Paul Kemp, Theo Lingen, Oskar Sima, Richard Romanowsky, Alfred Gerasch, Carl Gunther, Robert Valberg and others—contribute considerably to the gaiety as well as to the pathos of the film.

The short feature offers Robert Benchley in "A Night at the Movies," in which the discomforts of film going are comically illustrated. There is also a newsreel.

J. D. B.

Christian Science Lecture At the Colonial Theater

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in Colonial Theater, Boston, tomorrow, May 20, at 12:15, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science Reveals God's Ever-Presence." The lecturer, Francis Lyster Jandron of Detroit, Mich., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

This lecture is being radiocast over station W1XAL on 6.04 megacycles.

Ouster of Mayors By 3-Man Board Proposed in Bill

A three-man commission appointed by the Governer would have authority to remove a delinquent Mayor from office, under the terms of a bill voted favorably by the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary yesterday. The commission would be appointed upon the application of the Attorney General for a Mayor's removal "for sufficient cause and for the public good."

The measure is a substitute for one filed earlier in the session by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, which measure, in an advisory opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, was found unconstitutional. Mr. Dever's bill was aimed mainly at Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere, following the Attorney General's investigation of crime and vice conditions in that city.

Under the terms of the new bill the commission would hold public hearings on the removal proceedings in a city other than the one in which the mayor in question holds office. The commission would also have power to summons witnesses and records, with the proceedings conducted by a representative of the Attorney General.

The mayor, against whom removal proceedings should be asked, would be given adequated notice of the hearing and would have the right to have counsel and to cross-examine witnesses. The commission members could not be residents of the city involved. Only two of the members could be of the same political party.

The commission's recommendation, made to the Governor, would be final. A removal deision would result in permanent disqualification from holding any public office.

Meanwhile, Gov. Charles F. Hurley signed a bill to reduce the interest rate charged by cities and towns on unpaid real estate taxes from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent.

Another bill signed by the Governor requires all persons collecting benefits for the blind to obtain licenses from the State Division for the Blind. The measure was designed to stop racketeering schemes purporting to help the blind.

The House of Representatives rejected a bill to permit life insurance companies to invest 10 per cent of their resources in low-cost housing. Opposition was based on the ground that the bill would launch insurance companies into a "wild cat" speculation. The vote was 64 to 29.

Research Day Program

Boston

Luncheon and exhibits at University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 12:30 p. m. Addresses by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and D. H. Killeffer, associate editor, Journal of Engineering and Industrial Chemistry, American Chemical Society.

Laboratory visits, 3 p. m.: Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc., 857 Boylston Street; Arthur D. Little, Inc., Memorial Drive, Cambridge; Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Worcester

Exhibits at Electrical Engineering Laboratory of Worcester Polytechnic, 2:15 p. m.

Open House at 3:30 p. m., at Norton Company, Graton and Knight, American Steel & Wire Company and Knowles Loom Works, Wyman-Gordon Company.

Providence

Address by Dr. Vannevar R. Bush, vice-president and dean, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Auditorium of Providence Engineering Society, 195 Angell Street, 8 p. m.

Exhibits during day at Brown University.

Durham, New Hampshire

Exhibits Commons Building, University of New Hampshire, at 10 a. m., followed by tour of University laboratories at 11:15 a. m.

Augusta, Maine

Demonstrations of research, Representatives Chamber, State House, 2 p. m. Also evening sessions at 8 with speakers.

Research: Key to Future?

(Continued from Page 1)

Graton and Knight out in Worcester, one of the oldest belt makers in the country. Now, belts are a vital part of any plant. They keep the wheels turning. When they break, or—as more often happens—stretch out and have to be taken in, it means the whole production stops or is slowed down.

When the depression set in and plants shut down it meant, of course, a slowing down in belt buying; but Graton and Knight didn't sit by and placidly accept economic upheavals as any excuse for going out of business. The lull gave them the opportunity they needed to improve their product. Their efforts, in conjunction with the Little firm, went into research, and out of it has come the Research Belt. Stretch is minimized and Graton and Knight are out after business with a product they believe has irresistable appeal.

Then there is that dramatic story about Fisk Brick Company of Boston. When the Waldorf Astoria Hotel was being built in New York the architects were anxious to secure a gray brick that would match in color the limestone lower stories and trim of the building. Of course every brick maker in the vicinity was after the order because it was claimed to be the largest purchase of brick ever made there.

Premium Paid

The Fiske concern wasn't even encouraged to bid, but they wanted the order. So into the research laboratory they went, striving for a limestone-gray brick. When they got what they wanted they asked permission to set up a little wall of it for the architects to look at. So superior was the color that a premium was paid for the Fiske brick.

Another firm heard of the need for a cement that could be worked under water. They set to work and now it is on the market.

Then there is the story of the two New York advertising men who decided there were possibilities in a fabric so cheap it could be used once and then replaced with a new one cheaper than laundry charges. They took their idea to the laboratory of the Brown Company in Portland. Out came the "Fifth Fabric." It is being made near Worcester now.

So the stories go. There are many of them, but not enough to satisfy New England boosters, for research is never an accomplished fact. To progress, business must keep everlastingly at it. Tomorrow's building must be started today.

To encourage this viewpoint is the aim of Research Day.

Art of South and Mexico Sought by R. I. Artist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19—Rhode Island's art is on the go. Robert K. Stephens, Director of the Creative Art Center at Benefit Street, and Rhode Island artist, has started on a 3½-month painting and collection trip through the Southern States to Mexico.

Traveling in a station wagon completely equipped for his purposes, he will make a study of the arts and crafts of the mountaineers in the Smoky Mountains of Tennessee.

Seven Charter Plans Defeated By New Hampshire Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 19—A total of seven proposed Constitutional amendments have now been turned down by the twelfth New Hampshire Constitutional Convention in session here. None of the 32 proposals submitted has yet received favorable action.

The rejections included amendments which would have legalized lotteries in New Hampshire; would have extended the pension authority of the Legislature; and would have provided the new office of Lieutenant Governor to be filled by election by the voters.

Other amendments defeated were those which would have turned the choice of Secretary of State, Attorney General and State Treasurer over to the voters instead of being chosen by a joint vote of the House and Senate; would have stricken out the 154-year-old section of the Constitution relative to the computing of the value of money on the basis of English money, and would have abolished the Governor's Executive Council.

Two of the rejected proposals would have extended the pension authority of the Legislature.

Wide Breaks on Plans

As the hearings continued, it became apparent that some changes relative to taxation could be expected but wide breaks have developed on several proposed changes.

On proposals to permit graduated income and inheritance taxes, though support of important interests, is assured, the opposition, including administration leaders, feels that this move would permit an increased total tax burden rather than serve the intended purpose of relieving the burden on real estate. It is contended that the State Government already has sufficient sources of revenue, and that any new sources of revenue might contribute to the expansion of State affairs.

Whether or not some plan can be worked out so that these proposed new forms of taxes could be used for no other purpose than to relieve the real estate tax, remains to be seen. The State now collects a tax on interest and dividends and returns it to the cities and towns from whose citizens it is collected.

Farm Crops Cited

Laurence F. Whittemore, a delegate to the convention and assistant to the President of the Boston and Maine Railroad, yesterday defended the move for reform in timber taxation.

"One of the startling inequalities in our tax system is the taxation of growing wood and timber every year at its full value," he said.

Mr. Whittemore cited the fact that farm crops that mature yearly are not taxed. Examples have been pointed out where taxation has absorbed the entire value of timber before it is harvested.

"That situation," declared Mr. Whittemore, "has resulted in cutting off timber in New Hampshire, which is primarily a timber state, long before maturity."

The argument that a State income tax would detract from the State's attractiveness as a haven for wealthy and semi-wealthy people as well as a location for business enterprises, was met by Mr. Stevens, who pointed out that "a heavy property tax, which you have to pay every year, whether you make a profit or not, is a greater detriment to the attraction of a new industry than would a reasonable property tax, plus a tax on profits only when you make profits."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or region served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 202 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., Mondays, May 23, June 13, 27, 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Portland — Sundays, 12.30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Springfield—Week of May 30, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Worcester — Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, May 28, 1:15 p. m., Friday, June 17, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield — Fridays, 2 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Short Wave

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, May 29, 9:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL (shortwave), 6.06mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Fridays, 7 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.

Panama City—First Tuesdays, 7:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Short-Wave Programs

For Friday, May 20

Guatemala—6:00 p. m.—Special Concert Dedicated to United States. TGWA, 19.7m., 15.17meg.

Boston—5:00 p. m.—Modern Radio Course. W1XAL, 25.4m., 11.79meg.

London—7:20 p. m.—"Is There Life on Other Planets?", talk by the Astronomer Royal, H. Spencer Jones, F. R. S., D.Sc. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.6meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—American Hour; Guest Night; Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRY, 30.5m., 9.83meg.; IQY, 25.31m., 11.90meg.

Boston—7:45 p. m.—Pathways to Peace. WIXAL, 49.6m., 60.40meg.

London—9:00 p. m.—Two Pianofortes, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Prague, Czechoslovakia — 7:00 p. m.—Variety; English Talk. OLR4A, 25.3m., 11.83meg.; OLR5A, 19.7m., 15.33meg.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—German Navigation. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"The Song of the Trumpets." Army Band. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—11:05 p. m.—"Murder in the Silo," drama. GSI, 19.8m., 15.26meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—Concert, Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Landon Forecasts G. O. P. Majority 'Soon'

(Continued from Page 1)

view of the fact that the nominee there had voted against several key bills of the Administration."

And with the results of the Pennsylvania election so prominently a repudiation of the President, he said, the Republicans might ride to power on the crest of the reaction.

Asked if the party might not do better to keep a strong minority in the House, rather than elect a majority, Mr. Landon smiled and said, "It might be better for the party, but not as good for the country."

Likes Private Career

After four years as Governor of Kansas, the man who balanced his State's budget evidently finds private life agreeable. His keen comments on politics are interspersed with off-the-record, homey stories of his new white house in Topeka, and of his troubles with his oil wells.

His smile is as ready as ever, and if he has any regrets about the last election, his inherent good humor and good breeding never let it show.

Practically his only comment this morning on the 1936 landslide—comment, that is, which personally concerned him—was in reply to a question if he would run again in 1940. "I can only repeat what I said last December," he said, "and that is that I am not a candidate and I will not accept the nomination even in the remote contingency that the Republican Party might offer it. How many times must I push aside the crown, anyway?"

His modesty was apparent when he was shot the question, "What about the $4,000,000,000 spend-lend program"

"Well," he said, "I know a politician who says, 'I told you so' is not very popular, but some of the things predicted in my campaign speeches have come true. We have as much unemployment today as when President Roosevelt went in, despite the billions advanced. We are having confusion in the ranks, which is holding up the return of business. We are having confusion in relief, which has caused suffering all over the country.

"A consistent Administration policy," he continued, "would help business adjust itself—once business could be sure that the policy would be in force for some time—and aid in re-establishing employment.

In fact, on the problem of relief Mr. Landon was particularly serious. At the breakfast tendered him by the Plymouth County Republicans at the Toll House, Whitman, early this morning, he took on his familiar campaign gestures as he declared that "relief as now administered in cities and towns is not humane.

"The confusion in relief circles is similar to the confusion in business—and it has been caused by confusion in administration. When President Roosevelt promised to take care of all employables, local relief agencies expected to take care of all unemployables. But his promise has not been kept.

"More than that," he went on, "it is a terrible thing to draw a line between two men, and pay one more than the other. It is even more terrible to brand a man unemployable—it does something to him which is not right, nor fair."

Shoes Presented

The 150 gathered at the breakfast applauded Mr. Landon's sally when he was presented two pairs of shoes by officials of Brockton and Whitman shoe firms. "I'm mighty glad to get these shoes," he said. "I haven't been able to buy a pair since Roosevelt was elected."

Following breakfast, Mr. Landon was escorted to Boston by a State motorcycle officer. He made a flying stop at City Hall, Brockton, to shake hands with Mayor Fred D. Rowe.

Upon his arrival at the Copley-Plaza, the former Governor was met by Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, with whom he lunched at the Algonquin Club. Just before luncheon, Mr. Landon inspected the site of the new campus for the University, and later held an informal reception for B. U. students on the steps of Jacob Sleeper Hall.

Former Governor Landon, upon his arrival in Boston last night, termed the results of the Democratic primary in Pennsylvania "amazing" and "certainly a repudiation of the New Deal Administration and Senator Joseph F. Guffey."

Buttonholed on the platform of the Huntington Avenue Station by a crowd of more than 200 Bay State Republicans, the 1936 Presidential candidate stood chatting with friends for 10 minutes before being driven to Quincy, where he spent the night at the home of Representative Charles W. Hedges.

Mr. Landon, whose return to private life still finds him full of common sense and personal charm, hesitated to say that the results of the Pennsylvania election would mean a Republican victory in 1940. He did say, however, that "it certainly won't do us any damage."

Asked if the election might be interpreted as a repudiation of the C. I. O., as well as of the Administration, Mr. Landon brought a chuckle from the crowd when he said, "They're both synonymous in the public mind."

Earle and Farley

"There is a humorous side to that election," he continued. "Farley might claim a 50-50 break—yet Governor Earle repudiated his support. It sort of looks as though Earle didn't think he could win with Farley's support!"

In going to Quincy, Mr. Landon fulfilled a promise he made during the last Presidential campaign to Representative Hedges, who was a Landon delegate at the Republican convention in Cleveland. Before retiring for the night he spoke to some 200 Quincy Republicans for five minutes in the Granite Trust Building, and thanked them personally for their help and support.

Referring to Leverett Saltonstall as the next Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Landon avoided discussing national politics, except when he declared that the Democratic Party is showing evidence of breaking up. "A sweeping victory, such as that accomplished by the Democrats in 1936, often results in the breaking up of a party into cliques and factions," he said.

Welcomed by Mayor

Mr. Landon was welcomed to Quincy by Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, who presented him an autographed copy of the city's official history, "Three Hundred Years of Quincy," published in 1925 during its tercentennial celebration.

His schedule for the rest of the week, following his address on "Character in Democracy" at the 142nd annual New England Methodist Episcopal Conference in Lynn, includes an overnight stop tonight at the home of Dr. Marsh, and a trip to Vermont, where he will be the guest of Stanley Waterman, another Landon delegate at Cleveland. His New England visit will conclude Sunday when he will spend the night with Kenneth C. Hogate, President of the Wall Street Journal, on his farm near Pittsfield.

Coincidental with the annual Methodist Episcopal Conference in Lynn this week is the publication of the Aldersgate Bicentennial Number of Zions Herald, official New England Methodist organ.

Large than usual and with a circulation 50 per cent greater than its regular subscription list, the magazine presents outstanding events in the life of John Wesley, and articles on the history and development of the Methodist movement.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, May 20

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

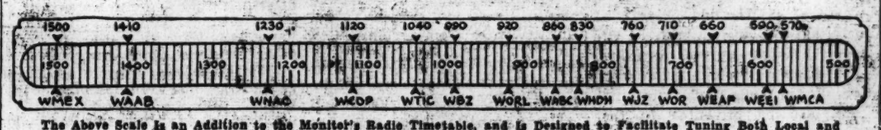
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Lecture

For Friday, May 20

12 noon—W1XAL (25.4m., 11.79meg), Christian Science lecture, by Francis Lyster Jandron, from Colonial Theater, Boston.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow; sketch	Violin soloist	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Hits and Encores"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Comment; music	Vocalists; orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	Rakov's Orchestra	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Barry Wood's Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Vic Donato's Orchestra
7:00 Popular program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk; Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Address by Alfred M. Landon	Elvira Rios, songs	Commentator	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	Popular music	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Studio speaker	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith Hour: Abbott and Costello, comedians; vocalists; orchestra	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecticut Yankees; guests	Address by Alfred M. Landon to Spring Conference of New England	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	News dramatizations		M. E. Church	Commentator
8:30	"Rhythm School"	Vallee Hour: Connecticut Yankees; guests		Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	Choir Symphonette			Air Mail Week
9:00 Major Bowes Hour	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra: Reginald Stewart, cond.; M. Lawrence, soprano	"Good News of 1938": Joan Crawford in "Dark World"; Fanny Brice: "Frank Morgan; music	"The Harmonaires"	Vic Donato's Orchestra
9:15 Major Bowes Hour			"Johnson Family"	Capt. B. Macmillan
9:30 Major Bowes Hour			Ray Sinata's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes Hour			Ray Sinata's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 Rome prize award	"A Passenger to Bali"; dramatization	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns, comedian; quartet; chorus; guest artist; orchestra	"Mr. Mergenthwirkers' Lobbies"; drama	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 Rome prize award				Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "American at Work"; interviews	"A Passenger to Bali"; dramatization		Concert; Revue; soloists; chorus; Henry	"Music of the Masters"
10:45				"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	"Salute to the Cities"; military band	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra		"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Mac and Moore"	Speakers; music	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Talk; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping service	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Gospel songs
9:15 "Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Road to Life"	Breakfast Club: popular vocalists; orch.	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Cowboy songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Variations"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wigga"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	Marblehead program
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Fashions in Rhythm	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Theater Club	Claire Dillon, songs
11:15 "Musical Moments"	"Women and News"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Network speaker	News commenator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noonday Show; stocks	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "The Goldbergs"		"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	"Italian Radio Review"
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"		Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sec'y. Frances Perkins	Ruth Leonard, songs
1:45 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Jacob S. List, songs
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	U. S. Marine Band	Dr. Karl T. Compton	Piano soloist	Song team
2:15 "The O'Neills"	U. S. Marine Band	"Musical Roundup"	Local sport program	"Classical Album"
2:30 Special Teachers' Assn. program	U. S. Marine Band	Don Ross, songs	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:45	U. S. Marine Band	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	"Jam Session"
3:00 News Service	Radio Guild: dramatization of "The Inspector General," by Nicholas Gogol	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis baseball game	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:15 Studio speakers		"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sport reports
3:30 "Meet the Author"		"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis baseball game	Cosmopolitans
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.		"The Guiding Light"		Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis baseball game	Jam Session
4:15 Chicago Varieties	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch		"Song Styles"
4:30 The Eton Boys	"Club Matinee"; variety	Commentator	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis baseball game	"Romance Time"
4:45 "World Economics"	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Road of Life"		Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Comment; music; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Songs by Carlotta"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Vocalist; organ	Little Variety Show	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Choir music	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	Revelers: quartet	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment; music	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Vic Donato's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"The Four of Us"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Studio speaker	News commentator	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 M. E. Church Convention	Nola Day, songs	Commentator	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Chorus and orchestra	"Let's Celebrate"		"Voice of Israel"
8:00 The Academy Theater; sketch	Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham; Frank Black's Orch.	"Musical Album"	"Front Page Drama"
8:15 Whiteman Orch.; comedy; soloist	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch		"Musical Album"	Commentator
8:30			Commentator	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45			Air Mail Week, talk	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel"; motion picture preview; vocalists; orchestra	George Olsen's Orch.; Tim and Irene	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Air Mail Week
9:15	William Green, talk	Dramatic sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Organ and piano duet
9:30			"Musical Steeplechase"	Gypsy Orchestra
9:45	William Green, talk	Dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	"Swing It"
10:00 "Song Shop"; Nadine Connor; Reed Kennedy; orch.	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch	Bamberger Symphony Orchestra; pianist	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch	Address by William O. Douglas, SEC Chairman	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:30	Network sports	Hollywood Gossip		"Dance Melodies"
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Network sports	Dorothy Thompson		"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	"Invitation to Waltz"	Request Serenade
11:30 J. Crawford's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Theater Digest	Vic Donato's Orchestra
11:45 J. Crawford's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Theater Digest	Herb Woods' Orchestra

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In Boston Today

Business Held As 'Marking Time'

General business conditions are worse than a month ago, according to the report issued yesterday by the New England Purchasing Agents Association, Inc. "There seems to be an even break between 'the same' and 'worse,'" says the report, "so that the tendency is definitely worse."

Commodity prices are said to be the same as a month ago, generally speaking, but scrap iron is weaker and leather firmer with indications of price advance. Inventories are being reduced and in most cases are less than a month ago. Credit is ample and employment is somewhat less.

Wages, it is reported, have been reduced recently in several branches of the textile industry, specially in woolen mills.

"Generally," it is stated, "feeling seems to be that we are marking time and will continue to do so for another two or three months."

Air Mail Moves Between Cities

A score of private pilots today became official air mail pilots and a great number of Massachusetts communities received or sent their first air mail to and from other points in the State as a feature of the special "Pick-Up Day" of National Air Mail Week.

In order to do this Postmaster Peter F. Tague chartered the one-day Massachusetts Air Lines to cover 47 inter-city flights with a total of 61 stops arranged. This air line provided service to 600 odd postmasters and 150 postal stations all over Massachusetts. Much of the mail was specially marked with a cachet and the Postmaster's office reported that collectors from all over the country had written in for flight covers. Many towns arranged half-holidays to take part in the special pick-up day.

The Post Office Department arranged principal collection depots at Boston, Pittsfield, Springfield, Westboro, North Grafton, Fitchburg, Framingham, Lawrence, Falmouth, Hyannis and Brockton. The Coast Guard co-operated with a flight from Gloucester to Boston. There was also a seaplane flight from Woburn, Wakefield and Winchester to Boston.

Because National Ice Cream Week was simultaneously celebrated with National Air Mail Week, A. R. Parker Company of Bridgewater, Mass., an ice cream manufacturer, sent by air mail a 60-pound cake of ice cream from its plant to John F. Dinand, superintendent of the Railway Air Mail in Boston, who actually has the job of making certain that air mail week plans are carried out in Massachusetts. The parcel was practically covered with stamps.

Mr. Dinand promptly invited the press to sample his gift and so nearly a dozen fourth estaters at the Federal Building were working up their best ice cream appetites in preparation.

Action of Judge In Pay Rise Hit

The action of a Justice of Boston Municipal Court a year ago in giving a $1,000 raise to probation officers when they only wanted $300 was "a public disgrace," Mayor Maurice J. Tobin told 400 members of the Schoolmen's Economic Association at the City Club last night.

"In the future, if any pay raises are given in departments for which I must figure out a way to get the money, I will order the City Treasurer to refuse to cash the orders," he said. "I will fight the matter out in the courts, if necessary."

The Mayor told the teachers—who opposed his bill to give him control over the school budget—that relief measures were necessary "to save the city from revolution."

He said a 2 per cent sales tax, as well as additional taxes on cigarettes, alcohol and gasoline, should be enacted in 1939. He expressed disappointment that such measures were not enacted this year.

Chief Probation Officer Albert J. Sargent, commenting later on Mayor Tobin's charges, declared the Mayor didn't know what he was talking about on the pay raises. These raises, he said, were ordered by Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster to compensate the 28 probation officers for step-rate increases given prison officers and others, but which the probation officers had failed to receive.

Friendship Dinner To Honor Holland

More than 1,200 persons are expected to attend the Friendship Dinner to be given to George Holland, critic and columnist, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel next Tuesday evening at 6:30.

Among those present will be notables in every walk of life, including newspaper and theater officials, representatives of the Red Sox and Bees' baseball clubs and racing and hockey officials.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, as well as other state and city officials will be on hand to pay homage to the guest of honor. From New York will come prominent producers, playwrights, critics and columnists to join in the evening's festivities.

Joseph H. Brennan, executive secretary of the Allied Theaters heads the general committee with Col. A. Rufus Somerby as treasurer and Jack Brown serving as secretary. Joe Toye will act as toastmaster.

Long Conference Delays Dolan Case

Trial of former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan, J. Walter Quinn, Harold Simpson and Robert E. Dinsmore on charges of contempt of court growing out of alleged attempts to influence jurors was suspended until late this afternoon, because of a lengthy conference of the attorneys for the prosecution and the defense in the Grand Jury room adjoining District Attorney William J. Foley's office.

Apple Island's Sentinel Is Gone

Felled yesterday by vandals the solitary 95-foot elm tree on Apple Island, which has served as a landmark in the Upper Harbor for many years, lay on the grass of the barren island today, as police sought traces of its destroyers.

The great tree was planted 124 years ago by William Marsh, reputed to be a relative of George IV, King of England. He lived on the island, raised a large family on it and was buried near the spot where the tree now lies.

A certain amount of mystery surrounded him and inspired a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes, which includes the line: "He lived at ease beneath his elm tree's shade."

Although Marsh planted other trees, this was the only one to survive for any length of time.

Contract Labor Law Held Him Up

James Ryan, a fisherman from Fermeuse, Newfoundland, who arrived in Boston on the Nova Scotia of the Johnston Warren Lines this morning, made the mistake of announcing that he "had a job on a fish trawler."

Although his visas, etc., were in good order, immigration officials remembered the Contract Labor Law, which forbids the entry of aliens with pre-arranged contracts for jobs.

Mr. Ryan was therefore removed to the Immigration Station at East Boston, where it was ruled that he be returned to Newfoundland. He has appealed to Washington, however, and is remaining as the guest of the Immigration Service until his case has been determined.

Meanwhile his cousin, who bears the same name and is skipper of one of the Boston fishing fleet, has paid him a visit which was enjoyed by both of them.

Case in Court Illegal Still

George Agganis, a PWA worker, of 118 Waterhill Street, Lynn, pleaded not guilty today before United States Commissioner Howard W. Robbins, to possessing an unregistered still and distilling apparatus and carrying on distilling business in fraud of the United States Government.

He was arrested on May 4 during a raid by Lynn police in which they seized much liquor and equipment at his address.

Jackson J. Holtz, Assistant United States Attorney, is in charge of the case for the Government. Bail was set at $500 and the case was continued until May 26.

Quincy to Have Drive on Liquor

Joseph T. Zottoli, Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, and William Edmonston, well-known Quincy business man, will address a meeting of the Quincy No-License Movement, in the Woodward Institute at 1102 Hancock Street, Quincy, on May 24 at 8 p. m.

The movement is described by its president, H. J. Mainwaring of Wollaston, as "city-wide—a citizen's movement of men and women voters to free the city from the licensed liquor traffic in an endeavor to cut drink-driving accidents and improve social and business conditions through decreased use of intoxicants.

Coastwise Craft Lead in Sailings

Coastwise and intercoastal sailings—so closely guarded by laws that none but American ships may share it—keeps three times as many boats active at the Port of Boston as does the overseas commerce.

This was disclosed today by United States Army Engineers, in a tabulation of the commerce of Boston for the first four months of 1938. It showed 1549 vessels arriving at Boston from Jan. 1 to May 1, from domestic trips, and 496 from foreign voyages.

The domestic vessel traffic consisted of smaller boats, as disclosed by the tonnage figures, the total net tonnage of the 1,549 domestic vessel trips being 2,788,876 tons, whereas that of the 496 vessels in overseas commerce was 1,787,175 tons.

Budget

(Continued from Page 9)

under control of the Public Works Department.

Callahan Explains Needs

The commissioner also explained that unless the Legislature increases the maintenance item considerably most of the 1259 workers laid off when the Senate killed the $76,000,000 program cannot be re-employed. He said that he only has $1,135,000 remaining out of the $3,150,000 item for highway maintenance. At the present rate of expenditure, he added, this will last only until August.

Mr. Callahan also warned the Committee that no new roads could be built in Massachusetts this year under the present budget program because of lack of funds. Only reconstruction work will be done, he stated.

Some New Screen Attractions, and a Hold-Over

Beatrice Lillie and Bing Crosby
(Upper) In "Doctor Rhythm," Now at the Paramount and Fenway
Brian Aherne and Constance Bennett
(Lower) In "Merrily We Live," Going Into Its Second Week Tomorrow at the State and Orpheum

Benny Goodman
(Center) Who Heads Keith Memorial Stage Show This Week
Maria Eggerth
(Below) In "The Charm of La Bohème," at the Fine Arts

Fred MacMurray and Harriet Hilliard
(Top) In "Cocoanut Grove," at the Metropolitan
Pua Lani
Who Plays Bobby Breen's Friend in "Hawaii Calls," at the Keith Boston

Mickey Rooney Stationary Star In Uncertain Cinematic World

Movies of Moment

In a field of entertainment where diverse opinions flourish like the dandelions on your front lawn, there is at least one subject on which we have as yet found no dissension. The subject is Mickey Rooney. Rich men, poor men, intellectuals, simple folk, bankers, barbers and even critics seem united on the Rooney ticket. We shouldn't even be surprised to find Messrs. Hamilton and Farley or Messrs. Ford and Lewis agreeing on Mickey. He is one of the brightest youngsters in all Hollywood and his presence in a picture constitutes a paid-up policy in entertainment insurance.

These economiums would flow with equal ease at almost any season but they are particularly appropriate this week because Master Rooney is among those being held over at the State and Orpheum Theaters in "Judge Hardy's Children," third in that present series.

Just turned 17, according to his press agents, Mickey is a veteran stage and screen artist. The lad with the chunky physique and the quizzical, amusing face was born on Sept. 23, in Brooklyn, N. Y., where his parents, Nell Brown and Joe Yule, dancer and comedian, respectively, were in vaudeville. When he was 11 months of age, Mickey made his début on the stage with his mother and father in a burlesque routine.

Under the name of Joe Yule, Jr., Mickey was given a special work permit by Alfred E. Smith, then Governor of New York. Mr. Smith also made the boy special ...eman. (We forgot to mention governors and firemen among Mickey's admirers.)

He and Sid Gold did a song and dance act in vaudeville and later, Mickey entered Will Morrissey's Revue in New York. It was then that Hollywood reached out one of its long fingers in the person of a studio executive who signed the child to play the role of a midget in "Not to Be Trusted." Then came an avalanche of screen roles—"Fast Companions," "Manhattan Melodrama," Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Ah, Wilderness!" "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "Captains Courageous," "A Family Affair," "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry." "You're Only Young Once" and now, "Judge Hardy's Children."

Mickey, who thinks he has stopped growing, regards his height as an advantage since it has enabled him to continue playing boy roles.

"The average boy actor," he says, "begins to grow suddenly and then he's all arms and legs and no more use in pictures."

Essentially a comedian, though he has portrayed emotional roles with skill, Mickey does not intend always to be an actor.

"I want to go to college for a couple of years, then become a director," he explains. "I have been studying the methods of every director I've worked with for years and talked to a great many veterans such as Lionel Barrymore and Lewis Stone, and when the time comes I think I can make good. In the meantime I'm not a boy actor any more. I call myself a boy character actor."

Few will disagree. And anyway a Mickey Rooney—whatever he might call himself—would still be a mighty appealing youngster.

As a matter of incidental intelligence, the other feature at the State and Orpheum is "Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne.

Benny Goodman Back

Whatever it did to Symphony Hall, Benny Goodman's recent swing session there has apparently not made a musical ascetic of the college boy's delight. In fact if a roof is seen floating high over Washington Street this week, it will probably belong to the Keith Memorial, where Benny and his band open today. At this time last year, the Goodman band played at the Metropolitan, whose foyers resembled a buffalo stampede as the theater opened of a morning. Names which surround the clarinetist and which the initiated will roll over their tongues with relish are Lionel Hampton, Harry James, Teddy Wilson, Jess Stacy, Martha Tilton, Dave Tough and Bud Freeman.

The accompanying picture, if anyone cares, is "Goodbye Broadway," with Charles Winninger and Alice Brady. Featured are Tommy Riggs of radio and his mythical Betty Lou character.

Coconuts and Crime

Continuing its cycle of film musicals, the Metropolitan presents today "Cocoanut Grove," featuring a famous Hollywood night club, and calling upon the talents of Fred MacMurray, Harriet Hilliard, Ben Blue, The Yacht Club Boys, Rufe Davis, Eve Arden, Billy Lee, Dorothy Howe and Harry Owens with his band. The plot tells how hard it is for an unknown band to get into the Cocoanut Grove—even when led by Mr. MacM. Alfred Santell directed.

"Hunted Men," the companion film, is a ganster affair with Lloyd Nolan, Mary Carlisle, Lynne Overman, J. Carrol Naish, Dorothy Peterson and Johnny Downs.

"Doctor Rhythm," with Bing Crosby, Beatrice Lillie, Andy Devine and Mary Carlisle opens at the Paramount and Fenway theaters today along with "Mystery House," whose title is self-explanatory and whose players include Ann Sheridan, Dick Purcell and Anne Nagel. . . . "Hawaii Calls," starring that little minstrel Bobby Breen, is the new feature opening today at the Keith Boston. Ned Sparks, Irvin S. Cobb and Raymond Paige and his orchestra embellish the call with their talents. The other picture is "Nurse from Brooklyn," with Sally Eilers, Paul Kelly, Larry Blake and Maurice Murphy.

The latest "March of Time" is the feature short on the new program tomorrow at the South Station Theater. Rackets vs. Housewives, England's Bankrupt Peers and U. S. Senators and Congressmen furnish the subject matter. Donald Duck, Lowell Thomas, sports, Our Gang, musicals, travelogues and three newsreels are also on the program.

The Hub Theater reaches far back into the past this week to present Rudolph Valentino in "The Son of the Shiek." The film has been equipped with sound for its re-issue.

J. D. B.

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

and such special state activities as widows' aid, assistance to the blind, and old age assistance. Children are the joint responsibility of towns, counties and the state.

To untangle some of the complications in this set-up, assure uniform standards of relief, and give the local communities some further financial aid, is the aim of many a student of the welfare problem. Any solution, however, means added expenditure of state funds, and, inevitably, new state taxation. This hurdle the General Assembly has never been willing to take.

Even under present laws, the State's load of welfare expenditures is proving so heavy that it may upset Governor Cross's budget, which he predicted last July he would keep in balance. The General Assembly appropriated $1,000,000 to reimburse towns and cities for the expense of caring for poor families chargeable to the State in the current fiscal year. Welfare Commissioner Frederic C. Walcott finds that the bills will total twice as much, perhaps $2,225,000. The Governor, since he cannot avoid the welfare expenditures, must carve this sum out of some other portion of the budget, if he is to make ends meet. Next year, when the State will feel the effects of the 1938 depression in reduced tax income, the Governor faces an even more difficult budget problem. Under consideration is the extreme measure of a cut in salaries for all State employees. In a campaign year that would be an unprecedented move.

Spelling—By Sound

Hartford received from the National Safety Council a handsome plaque for the city's record in reducing fatalities in automobile accidents. The Chamber of Commerce discovered, when the plaque reached the city, that the name of the state was spelled with one "C" missing—"Conneticut."

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DINETTE DINER
Brand new display model, 48 feet long; spacious kitchen sumptuously and efficiently equipped; smart, appealing, colorful exterior; roof and walls of fireproof shingles; made in four foot sections, makes the setting up a matter of few hours; may be purchased at a fraction of actual cost; complete information supplied on request; terms extended to reliable parties.
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Maritime Day
Special 4 Hour Cruise
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Leaves ROWES WHARF 12:45 P. M.
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FARE: Adults $1, Children 50c under 12
See Harbor Parade. Boat Races. Trip to and Around Wrecked S. S. City of Salisbury.
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Lv. No. Station 1:30 P. M. (D.S.T.)
Lv. West Medford 1:40 P. M. (D.S.T.)
Lv. Winchester 1:44 P. M. (D.S.T.)
Returning Lv. Hudson, N. H., at 6 P. M.
$1.25 Round Trip
(children under 12—50c round trip) Includes admission to the wild animal farm
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in darker shades
HALF PRICE
Selected Dobbs Hats
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There Being No Stockholders
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Make a Smart and Well Balanced Wardrobe
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Good Pitching Continues as Stengel Team Piles Up Four Straight—H.-Y. Pony Polo

Jim Turner Leads Bees In Drive to First Division

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Displaying a mastery over batters that made him the most effective pitcher in the National League last season, and one of the outstanding first-year hurlers since the beginning of baseball, Jim Turner today had the Bees making another threatening gesture at a permanent berth in the first division.

With a .500 record of 11 won in 22 starts, the Allston club had tied St. Louis and Cincinnati for fourth place in the race. However, the Cardinals had dropped one more game than the locals and the Reds had lost two more. Having played less games, the Bees are in the best position to break the tie and advance. The Cards and Reds cannot win games they have already lost.

Close to Pirates

Sporting a record of four successive victories—two over the Dodgers and another two over Pittsburgh—Manager Casey Stengel has his Bees within one game of the third-place Pirates and only 2½ out of the runner-up spot. With the Pittsburgh team suggesting a collapse here in the East, and the Cubs playing in-and-out ball, Boston's sensational pitching and defensive play looms large in the first division situation.

Although Stengel insists he never once doubted the ability of Turner to win, Jim's recent failure on the road had some of the boys wondering. After winning his first two starts against the Giants and Dodgers, the former American Association ace bowed in succession to Philadelphia, Chicago and Brooklyn. He gave up 11 hits in each appearance, and in the most recent Dodger games he lasted only four innings.

But yesterday, as the Bees took their second series games from the Pirates at the Hive, 2 to 1, Turner looked like the pitcher who last year led the league with an earned run percentage of 2.38. His weak-hitting mates went 14 innings—the longest battle of the current major league campaign—before putting across the deciding run. Over that lengthy stretch, with an icy wind blowing in from the Atlantic, the Nashville milkman throttled the Pittsburgh offense to a miserly five hits. The well-known Turner control walked only one batter and fanned eight.

Handley Homer

Little Lee Handley, whose reputation as a distance hitter is limited, drove a Turner fast ball into the wind and the left field bleachers as leadoff man in the first inning—on the second ball pitched. Thereafter no Pirate reached second base. Singles by Rizzo, Todd, Handley and Lloyd Waner were the only other hits. Two fast double plays, in the sixth and eighth innings, helped keep second base clear.

The Turner record now stands at three won and three lost. In the three victories he gave a combined total of only four passes, which should give you a fair idea of why he succeeds. Last year his 20 triumphs were distributed as follows: four each from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Philadelphia; three from New York; two each from Chicago and St. Louis, and one from Brooklyn.

Tomorrow, the Cardinals come into town with the intention of settling in the first division. They took 13 out of 22 from the Bees in 1937. To date, the locals have won one, lost one and tied one in competition with the Red Birds. Milburn Shoffner was the Bee winner, Fette the loser and MacFayden the tie-game pitcher.

Medwick Hitting

The Cardinals will come here with Joe Medwick, the celebrated outfielder, leading the National League in batting. But Joe may not be so robust facing Stengel's talented hurling staff. Judging by the treatment offered the Pirates, all western visitors are due for unpleasant stays on the banks of the Charles River.

♪ ♪ ♪

For the second straight afternoon, the Pirates gave the Bees an important unearned run. Lloyd Waner's error kicked away the Tuesday game. Yesterday it was Pep Young who miscued.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gene Moore had singled in the fourteenth inning when Young let Cuccinello's grounder roll through his legs into right field. Gene went to third and scored the winning run on Ray Mueller's fly to right.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bob Klinger, a rookie from Sacramento, pitched the first 12⅓ innings for the Buccs. It was his initial start.

♪ ♪ ♪

Turner's single down the third base line scored West with the tying run in the fifth inning. Jim is a better hitter than several of his regular team mates.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees have made only seven hits in 21⅔ innings against the Pirates.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wet grounds kept the Red Sox idle in Chicago yesterday. They will try again today and then move on to St. Louis.

Dean-Less Cardinals Here Tomorrow

By a Staff Photographer.

Joe Medwick (Left) and Manager Frankie Frisch of the St. Louis Cardinals

Medwick, the Leading Batter in the National League Last Season, Is Again Setting the Pace. Off to Slow Starts This Year, Both Medwick and the Cardinals Are Rolling Toward the Berths They Should Hold in the Circuit. Frisch Brings His Club to Boston Tomorrow for a Two-Game Series

Team Balance Big Factor Favoring Rhode Islanders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19—Rhode Island State College, undefeated this year and last in dual competition, N. E. titlist last year and New England cross-country champion, rules a heavy favorite for the fifty-second New England Intercollegiate track and field title which will be determined on Brown Field, Providence, tomorrow and Saturday.

Splendidly balanced, the Ram expects to score in 13 of the 15 events, and carries a threat in one other event. Rhode Island lacks scoring power only in the shot and broad jump, but will threaten in each of the other events. Three Rhode Island men are all but conceded first places, and one other is a threat for first in two events.

So Fred Tootell's versatile, splendidly-coached team, promises to enter the trials so heavily laden with talent that the usual losses in trials and finals can probably be weathered without severe damage to the winning total. Rhode Island can count as many as 40 points, and appears capable of holding together somewhere between 30 and 35 in the defense of a title that was won last year with 25 1-12 points.

Brown, Maine, Boston College and Holy Cross stand forth as the challengers to Ram supremacy, with Brown, Maine and B. C. standing somewhat ahead of Bart Sullivan's team that is built largely around Larry Scanlon, undefeated dash artist and two-year double winner who is making his final bid in this meet, and Bill Gallogly, Warwick, R. I., senior, who may score in three events.

Brown will make its bid around two men who won titles two years ago, Ben Horowitz in the shot and Antone Singsen in the broad jump, and two brilliant sophomores, Ken Clapp of New York City, and John McLaughry, son of the head football coach.

Boston College, with a rising young team that will certainly be the power a year hence, will count heavily on Frank Zeimetz, who is undertaking an iron-man assignment in three events; McFarland and McNally, likewise in three events each; the two great sophomore weight men, Gilligan and Swenson; and the veteran record-holder, Capt. Dick Gill, who has never been defeated in the 440 in this meet and who is seeking to double in exacting quarter and half-mile races.

Maine, also dependent on some brilliant sophomores, will bank heavily on Don Smith, sophomore 880 and mile artist who has never been really extended; Bill Hunnewell, scorer in the two-mile in 1935 and 1936; Gowell, a brilliant hurdler and jumper; Sid Hurwitz, sprint ace; Johnson in the hammer; McCarthy in the high jump, and Hardison, a defending titlist, and Leonard in the vault.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(First Three and Ties in Each League)

Batting

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Di Maggio, Yankees		13	51	13	22	.431
Medwick, Cardinals		17	68	12	29	.426
Trosky, Indians		25	82	24	34	.415
McCormick, Reds		26	114	19	44	.386
Hayes, Athletics		19	50	7	19	.380
Moore, Giants		24	105	18	39	.371

Home Runs

Foxx, Red Sox	8
Greenberg, Tigers	7
Di Maggio, Yankees	6
Goodman, Reds	6
Ott, Giants	6
McCarthy, Giants	5
Leiber, Giants	5
Ripple, Giants	5
Lazzeri, Cubs	5

Runs Batted in

Foxx, Red Sox	39
Galan, Cubs	26
Ott, Giants	26
Marty, Cubs	23
Gehringer, Tigers	22
Keltner, Indians	22

White Makes New Record

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 19 (AP)—Jack White of New Haven, one of the State's outstanding bowlers, claimed today a new world's duckpin record for 25 games. Winding up a city elimination tourney, which he won, White amassed a pinfall of 3,426 for 25 strings, bettering the former mark of 3,332 held by Astor Clarke of Washington, D. C. The New Havener is also holder of two other world's records, the six-game score of 865 and the high 50-game set of 6,493.

Winthrop Y. C. Bowlers Win

Winthrop Yacht Club holds the championship trophy of the Amateur Boston Pin League as the result of a recent roll-off at the Boston City Club.

Women's Tennis In Quarterfinals

The state women's singles tennis championship, now in the quarterfinals at The Country Club, today found Virginia Rice Johnson, defending champion, playing 15-year-old Cissy Madden, leading state junior player. Mrs. Johnson, making her first competitive appearance yesterday had little difficulty in eliminating Mrs. Edward K. Nash of Brookline, 6—0, 6—1.

The lone upset of the tournament came yesterday when Emily Lincoln of Brookline scored a triumph against Virginia Ellis, winner in 1933, 6—2, 6—3. Miss Lincoln gained considerable tennis experience at Smith College a few years ago where she starred as singles champion. She meets Mrs. E. B. Corbiere of Southboro, last year's finalist and seeded No. 3, in the quarterfinals today.

In yesterday's doubles play the second-seeded team of Marjorie Morrill Painter and Mrs. Corbiere were forced to come from behind to win their opening round match from the youngster team of Baba Madden and Kay Hubbell, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Everybody is glad to see Joe Cronin getting some of those long-overdue breaks up at Boston . . . The Cardinals have a one-armed batting practice pitcher named Orville Paul . . . He wears no glove but his throwing arm is so tough he can grab hot shots through the box . . . Pepper Martin's Cardinal string band went great over that coast to cast hook-up the other night . . . Bob Zuppke, Illinois coach, has several of his paintings on display in Chicago . . . one of them is tagged "A Minnesota Harvest Scene" . . . ???? . . . they say that talk about a deal between Detroit and St Louis involving Rudy York is just that.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Harvard 7, Brown 6.
Williams 6, Union 0.
West Point 3, Amherst 2.
Vermont 3, Norwich 0.
R. I. State 9, Worcester Tech 5.
New Britain S. T. C. 9, Keene Normal 0.
Mass. State 9, Wesleyan 2.
Providence 5, Yale 1.
Cornell 2, Syracuse 1.
Boston College 7, Northeastern 4.
Middlebury 12, St. Michael's 6.
Lehigh 5, Rutgers 4.
Tufts 7, Boston U. 5.
Maine 3, New Hampshire 2.
Clark 3, Assumption 1.

Tennis

West Point 6, Yale 2.
Williams 6, Wesleyan 3.

Track

N. H. Freshman 71, Brown Freshmen 55.

Lacrosse

Cornell 9, Colgate 6.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Star Outfielders Pacing Individual Batting

The major league baseball picture looked more natural today. A pair of outfielders by the name of Joe—Di Maggio and Medwick—are in front of the hitting parade.

All last season the two Joes were either in the lead, or close to it. Medwick, the Cardinal clouter, finished the season as National League batting champion, with the most base hits, runs scored, runs batted in and two-baggers. He also tied with Mel Ott of the Giants in the home run race.

Won Homer Crown

Di Maggio, although failing to win the individual American League batting crown, distinguished himself in several departments of slugging. He scored the most runs, hit the most homers and had the greatest number of total bases on hits. With 167 runs driven in, he ranked second to Detroit's Hank Greenberg. His long-range hitting was perhaps the outstanding factor in the Yankees' second straight pennant and World Series triumphs.

Both were off to slow starts in 1938, but currently are traveling at terrific paces. Since the end of his lengthy holdout campaign, Di Maggio has gathered 22 hits in 13 games for a .431 average, which happens to be the highest in either league. Missing spring training has not affected his batting eye, apparently.

Medwick, who began the season under a handicap, has risen to the head of the National League parade with a .426 mark in 17 contests. He is far ahead of his closest rival, who at the moment is Cincinnati's rookie first baseman, Frank "Buck" McCormick.

Criticized by Fans

Di Maggio, incidentally, is wondering what a ball player has to do to win the plaudits of the crowd. In several games at Yankee Stadium, before heading West, the Yanks heard their star center fielder "booed" by the fans in the bleachers. On one particular day the wave of criticism reached a new high for the Stadium when Joe made an error in the field and failed in attempts to drive in important runs for his team. However, while this was taking place the young Californian was hitting somewhere between .400 and .500, which is robust slugging in any league.

Di Maggio must have converted a majority of the pessimists yesterday, however, as the Yankees took the Browns, 11 to 7. The San Francisco Italian hit two homers and had a runs-driven-in total of five for the day. He now owns six four-baggers, two less than the pace-setter, Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox.

The triumph left the world title-holders within one game of the first-place Red Sox. In this contest, Buck Newsom of the Browns equaled an American League record by striking out six Yankees in succession. His victims were Jorgens, Gehrig, Selkirk, Knickerbocker, Murphy, and Crosetti.

Indians Hold Second

The Cleveland Indians retained their hold on second place in the American League standing when young Bob Feller beat the Athletics, 7 to 2. It was the Iowa farm boy's fifth victory, as compared to one setback. The Washington club stayed within one half game of the Yankees by taking the Tigers, 5 to 1, behind Wes Ferrell. The Bengals dropped to sixth in the standing, the idle White Sox moving to fifth.

Manager Charley Grimm engineered a drastic lineup change yesterday and the Chicago Cubs went out and stopped the Giants, 4 to 2. The Bruins, who advanced to second position in the National League by the victory, had to come from behind. Evening the count at 2-all in the eighth, they put over two runs in the ninth to even the Polo Grounds series with the league leaders.

For the second successive afternoon, the Pirates kicked a game away to the Bees. This time they went 14 innings before an error by Second Baseman Pep Young helped in the winning run. Jim Turner pitched the entire struggle for Boston for his third triumph. The score was 2 to 1. Three home runs, one by Joe Medwick, helped the Cardinals beat the Dodgers, 12 to 4.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I., won A. A. U. 30-kilometer run at Wilmington, Del.

Around The Hub

Anxious to encourage the game of polo, the officials of the Harvard Polo Association and the Myopia Club cordially invite the public to watch the Harvard-Yale match at the Hamilton grounds Saturday afternoon. While the hope of increasing interest in polo is noble and right, the charge of $2 parking privilege and 25 cents per person seems a little steep for introductory purposes.

♪ ♪ ♪

Attendance at college baseball, particularly at Harvard, is pretty sad. Only Yale and Holy Cross draw a sufficient number of spectators in the stands to make the games even seem interesting. When the undergraduate body won't bother to attend, it is expecting too much of others to attend.

♪ ♪ ♪

Because of a mishap, Torbie Macdonald was lost to the track team in the dual meet with Yale and his presence in the sprints might have turned the tide of defeat into victory. Now he is on the mend and working out with the baseball team. There is a bare possibility that the brilliant football star may see some action against the Eli on the diamond.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Big Green baseball team started a little late to prove a contender for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League race. Tomorrow and Saturday may definitely end all hope. The Dartmouth nine plays Penn at Philadelphia tomorrow, and returns for an important clash with the Crimson here Saturday. Penn has not won a game in the league this season and probably is about due, and the Harvards are leading the league, so the assignment facing Jeff Tesreau's nine is not easy.

♪ ♪ ♪

Early this week Coach Jerry Tatton of Northeastern's track squad was undecided as to what event he would put Frank Mascianica in the New England Intercollegiate track meet at Brown Field, Providence, tomorrow and Saturday. He considered the 100, 220, and 440, but not until yesterday did he come to a decision. Tatton recently has been running the Everett sophomore in time trials in each event and now has reached the conclusion that the 440 is the race for which he is best fitted.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mascianica will be up against such stars as Dick Gill of Boston College, Ed Cooke of Williams, and Carle Morrill of Rhode Island. It also is possible that Huck Quinn of New Hampshire and Doug Raymond of B. U. will be in the race. The Husky ace ran third behind Quinn and Gill in a recent Quadrangular meet at Boston College, but he led for half the distance and was a mere two strides behind at the finish mark.

♪ ♪ ♪

Willie Turnesa, Holy Cross golfing star and defending champion tomorrow and Saturday in the New England Intercollegiate golf tournament at the Oakley Country Club, showed yesterday that he is ready to defend his college crown. Playing with Charlie Donnelly in the Oakley four-ball invitation tournament, Turnesa shot steady golf to help give this pair to a crisp 72. While this was not low enough to win the tourney, the brand of golf played by Turnesa was of high order.

The Martin twins, Leo and Ed of Sandy Burr, were in mid-season form and teamed perfectly to shoot a neat 69, a two under par performance, to capture the tournament title.

♪ ♪ ♪

If Tufts' baseball team doesn't win any of its five remaining games, the Jumbo nine has already tied last season's record of six games won. After having defeated Harvard, 13 to 4, last Monday, Tufts kept right on in the victory columns yesterday by edging Boston University, 7 to 4.

♪ ♪ ♪

It was Ed Sheehan's home run in the fifth inning with two runners on base that gave Tufts its margin. Incidentally another chap with a similar name—Dave Shean of Harvard—rapped out a triple against Brown yesterday to send Bob Fulton home with the winning run as the Crimson nine downed the Bruins, 7 to 6.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern's diamonites is wondering what he can do to cure his boys of fumbling. It was because of costly errors that the Huskies lost to Boston College yesterday, 7 to 4. Gus Rook started the trouble by issuing a pass in the first inning, then a routine double play ball was muffed, Rook then walked two more batters to force in the first run of the game.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Jim Turner, Bees—Held Pirates to five hits for 14 innings, fanning eight and walking one in 2-1 victory.

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Hit two homers and single, driving in five runs in 11-7 win over Browns.

Don Gutteridge, Cardinals—His homer and single drove in five runs in 12-4 victory over Dodgers.

Wes Ferrell, Senators—Held Tigers to six hits, fanning six, and hit homer for 5-1 win.

Charley Root, Cubs—Retired six batters in order in relief role to save 4-2 decision over Giants.

Bobby Feller, Indians—Trounced Athletics, 7-2, allowing six hits and fanning five.

Even Break for Tulane

Tulane's baseball team, finishing its second varsity schedule since the sport was revived a year ago, finished the season with an even break. High lights included a twin victory over the Northwestern University Wildcats. The Minnesota series was the only one lost.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Eastern College Baseball Race

This year's Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship race is proving to be one of the most interesting that that organization has yet staged. To date the games have been marked by good, indifferent, and bad baseball, and of the seven teams which make up the organization there are only three which may be said to be out of the race for the championship title now held by Yale. Mathematically speaking, all seven are still in the race; but Columbia, Princeton, and Pennsylvania are so far behind that they may be forgotten so far as the title is concerned. That leaves Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and Cornell in a real race, and the man who would venture to pick the ultimate winner is going to do a lot of guessing. College baseball has always been a fickle sport, and this year seems to be no different from any other, unless, perchance, it may be regarded as more fickle than usual.

Staff Photo

Edmund F. Ingalls

Pitching Big Question

The pitching seems to be the biggest question this year. In times past some of these colleges have had boxmen who could be depended upon day in and day out; but this does not seem to be the case this season. Of all the pitchers in the League, the only one to pitch at least one complete game and win all his games is Ingalls of Harvard. He has taken part in four games and won them all, three of them being complete ones. But at that his showing is none too impressive, as in the 30 innings he has pitched he has been found for 24 hits and given 15 bases on balls. This is at the rate of almost a hit an inning and a base on balls every other inning. As he is the leading pitcher in the League, it is easy to understand why pitching is such a problem to the EIBL coaches today. The base on balls, which is the bugaboo of all baseball managers and coaches, is very much at large in the college league, as the six leading pitchers have issued 91 passes in the 146 innings they have pitched. This certainly shows anything but good control.

Harvard Faces Hard Schedule

Just now Harvard is leading the championship standing; but the Crimson faces four hard games, two each with Dartmouth and Yale. Last year and the year before the Crimson came down to this stage of the schedule with fine prospects of taking the championship; but in 1936 the Crimson was forced to be satisfied with a tie for the championship with Dartmouth, and in 1937 with a tie with the same college for second place. In both of these years it was failure to win a game with Yale that cost Harvard the championship. Harvard now has four more games to play, Yale has six, Dartmouth seven, and Cornell five, so that it is far too early to pick the winner, and the chances appear very bright that the result will not be decided until Harvard and Yale start their series the middle of next month.

A Real School Pitcher

And while on the subject of Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League pitchers, it might be well to call attention to a schoolboy who will prove to be a very big asset to the baseball coach of the college at which he matriculates next September. His name is Ted Harrison, and he is captain of the Phillips Andover Academy baseball team. Last Saturday he pitched against the Harvard freshmen, and after the last Crimson youngster had been retired, young Harrison had raised the number of strikeouts he has pitched this year up to 61 in 32 innings. And in addition he has given only one base on balls during that time. In case he goes to one of the EIBL colleges next fall, there will be at least six of the coaches in that organization who will see enough of his pitching in 1940, 1941, and 1942 to last them for all time.

Polo Pony Is Cynosure Of Harvard-Yale Battle

When Harvard and Yale play their annual outdoor polo game at the Myopia Club, Hamilton, on Saturday at 4 p. m., the two teams will use approximately 31 ponies. Of them all, however, one ridden by Gaylord Dillingham, named "Be Quick" will receive most attention from polo enthusiasts and public who will watch what promises to be an exceptional intercollegiate game.

"Be Quick" is a brown mare weighing 950 pounds, and standing 15 hands and one inch. The pony is eight years old, should be now at the peak of its polo use, and is playing in the United States for its first outdoor season. During the indoor season it proved one of the best of the indoor ponies but it had the misfortune to make polo history by scoring the deciding goal of an overtime match against its own team.

The Harvard polo players are indignant that any allegation should be made concerning the loyalty of "Be Quick." "Be Quick" was bred in Honolulu, in a Harvard atmosphere, and is supposedly most antagonistic to anything blue. The pony will be ridden on Saturday by Harvard's No. 2 man, Gaylord Dillingham, who was out of the vital indoor match when the unbeaten Harvard team lost to Yale at the Commonwealth Armory. Then, in Dillingham's absence, the mare was ridden by Skiddy von Stade, the Harvard captain and noted intercollegiate star.

The public, not knowing about the intricacies of polo and as a rule having few opportunities to watch the fascinating sport, had its attention caught by the news stories after that Harvard-Yale indoor game which featured the vital goal scored for Yale by the Harvard pony. With the score tied Yale had hit the ball which bounded off the side wall of the polo field. Skiddy von Stade was on the ball but in coming back from the wall it bounded to the side of the goal. Skiddy found the ball had too much spin. He was unable to hit it and it caroomed from the pony's hoof toward the Harvard goal. Von Stade lacked just a foot of clearing it as it rolled home for the deciding point.

Frequently, in indoor polo, goals are kicked by ponies, but it has never been brought to the attention of Capt. Chester Sargent, the Harvard polo coach, that a goal previously was scored under such circumstances as was the case of the indoor Harvard-Yale game.

Harvard will use 19 ponies on Saturday at Myopia and Yale 12, and "Be Quick" might just as well be the heroine of the engagement as she was the goat of the indeer meet.

The Harvard team has been practicing at Myopia this week and is riding well. The ponies have not had the play to bring them up to top standard but they are expected to polish off sufficiently this week for the hardest sort of an engagement. Harvard will ride Ben Forbes at No. 1, Gaylord Dillingham at No. 2, Skiddy von Stade at No. 3, and Bronson Rumsey at No. 4.

All-Star Game Tickets On Sale Next Monday

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 19 (AP)—Tickets for the All-Star baseball game, scheduled here July 6, will go on sale at offices of the Cincinnati Reds Monday.

Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis made the announcement at the conclusion of a conference with presidents Ford Frick and Will Harridge of the National and American Leagues, respectively, and Warren C. Giles, general manager of the Cincinnati club.

Landis said rules for the game had been changed to permit managers of the opposing teams to name as many pitchers as they desired.

Bill Terry of the New York Giants will manage the National club and Joe McCarthy of the world champion Yankees will pilot the American.

Regardless of how many twirlers are selected, Landis said, none can work more than three innings except the last pitcher, who will continue in case the score is tied in the ninth.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	16	6	.667
Cleveland	17	9	.654
New York	15	9	.625
Washington	17	12	.586
Chicago	8	11	.421
Detroit	10	14	.417
Philadelphia	7	16	.304
St. Louis	7	18	.280

Results May 18

New York 11, St. Louis 7.
Washington 5, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 3.
One game postponed.

Fischer and Ward Lead Cup Golfers

TROON, Scotland, May 19 (AP)—The United States Walker Cup golfers arrived on the scene of the British amateur championship today and spent most of the day on the course.

Johnny Fischer, U. S. Amateur champion in 1936, continued to drill his drives down the center and scored a 73. This was equaled by Marvin (Bud) Ward of Olympia, Wash., and Charles (Chuck) Kocsis of Detroit, both of whom were playing on a Scottish course for the first time.

Other scores: Fred Haas, Jr., of New Orleans and Charley Yates of Atlanta, 76; Johnny Goodman, U. S. amateur champion from Omaha, and Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 78, and Reynolds Smith, Dallas, 79. C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, Canadian title-holder, shot a 77.

The course will be closed on Sunday, so that only two days of practice are left before the six-day championship starts Monday.

Mrs. Moody Advances

SURBITON, Eng., May 19 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody today defeated Mrs. M. R. King, 6—2, 7—5, in the quarter-final round of the Surbiton tennis tournament.

In the semifinals Mrs. Moody will meet Peggy Scriven, who defeated Miss D. Stevenson of Australia, 6—2, 7—5. Nancy Wynne, who eliminated Freda James, 5—7, 7—5, 6—2, will play Margot Lumb, who turned back Bobbie Heinie Miller, 6—3, 6—1, in the other semifinal.

Brown Elects Gosnell

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 19 (AP) John Gosnell of Sherman Mills, Maine, was elected captain of the Brown freshman track team yesterday.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	5	.792
Chicago	15	12	.556
Pittsburgh	13	11	.542
Cincinnati	13	13	.500
St. Louis	12	12	.500
Boston	11	11	.500
Brooklyn	10	18	.357
Philadelphia	5	16	.238

Results May 18

Boston 2, Pittsburgh 1. (14 innings)
Chicago 4, New York 2.
St. Louis 12, Brooklyn 4.
One game postponed.

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Commerce and Finance

Steel Men Hope Unchanged Quotations Will End Price Cutting

Business and Industry

Court Rules FTC 'Pittsburgh Plus' Order Enforceable

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 (AP)—The Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals refused today to halt Federal Trade Commission enforcement of a 14-year-old order against what the commission termed the "Pittsburgh plus" prices charged by United States Steel Corporation.

The stay was asked yesterday by the Steel Corporation and four subsidiaries simultaneously with an appeal for a review of the commission's order of July 21, 1924.

Judges Joseph Buffington and J. Warren Davis said they felt the firms were fully protected by the appeal that the commission order be set aside.

Counsel for the commission assured the court the Federal agency would take no further action against any of the six companies until the court has ruled.

The "Pittsburgh plus" system was described as the practice whereby units in the steel concern charged customers Pittsburgh prices for steel products, plus freight rates from Pittsburgh, regardless of which one of 15 scattered plants made the steel.

Richard C. Whitely, Eugene W. Burr and Martin A. Morrison, commission attorneys, told the court the steel companies had "complied in some respects" with the commission's order to stop the system.

They explained the agency never before had taken court steps to enforce its order because steel compaines obeyed it to a considerable degree.

U. S. Steel revived the issue because of the Congressional amendment to the FTC Act March 21, making all commission orders "final" 60 days after they are made unless a court appeal is taken.

All orders pending at the time of passage of the amendment would become final tomorrow.

John J. Heard and John C. Bane of Pittsburgh, attorneys for the corporations, appealed the old order yesterday, explaining the companies were liable to a $5,000 penalty for each violation.

Mr. Heard said much time necessarily must elapse before the court can rule on the appeal because 40,000 pages of testimony and exhibits must be certified.

Other companies involved with the U. S. Steel are American Bridge Company, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, the American Steel & Wire Company of New Jersey, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company.

Chile Feels Unable To Boost Payment On Foreign Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Government, through a communication from its Finance Minister to the President of the American Bondholders' Council, has declared its inability to revise the terms of the 1935 law which partially renewed service on foreign loans by linking payments with income from nitrate and copper.

It cited the almost-complete acceptance by British bondholders as proof that better terms could not be offered foreign creditors "without affecting the very life of the nation." It was a just and equitable plan, it said, because the law in no way prejudiced the original loan contract and, in three years of operation, had shown an increasing rate of interest.

Replying to American criticism of the omission of municipal bonds from the renewed service, the Government stated that these were subject to the same conditions of the law and the respective funds had been retained annually for this purpose. Unfortunately, it added, the Chilean authorities were advised that the new American laws prevented renewal of service on these bonds on the same conditions as the rest. The Council was urged, therefore, to use its high authority to remove the "well-known technical difficulties that oppose this service," in the assurance that nothing would better accord with Chilean good faith than to admit municipal bondholders to the benefit of the law.

The Council was criticized for recommending bondholders not to accept Chilean terms until it was agreed to concede the annual budget surplus for their benefit. The Government holds that this surplus is only the carrying forward of practically the same sum from one year to another and that, if made use of the first year for an object other than that given, it would not have appeared in the budgets of succeeding years.

T. & W. A. Shows Net Loss Of $590,079 for Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., reported a net loss of $590,079 for the first quarter of 1938. This compares with a net loss of $359,933 for the corresponding quarter last year.

Total operating revenues for the first quarter amounted to $1,161,822, an increase of $88,407 over the like period last year, the company reported, but operating expenses increased by $308,492.

Seamans Sever Connection With Nash-Kelvinator

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Irving and Harold H. Seaman have announced that effective June 1 they would sever their connection with the Nash-Kelvinator Corp. as president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Seaman Body division here.

Charles W. Nash, chairman of Nash-Kelvinator, announced at Kenosha that John Weiland, general superintendent of the Seaman Body Corp. for 16 years, would be in charge of the plant.

Against 'Priming'

©Harris & Ewing

George H. Davis
President of the United States Chamber of Commerce

Indianapolis Seeks To Buy a Gas Unit And Water Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS—Extension of this city's municipal ownership program to include outright purchase of Indianapolis Gas Company and, possibly, Indianapolis Water Co., may result from negotiations under way.

Members of board of directors of Indianapolis Utility District (a municipal agency) have agreed to undertake to negotiate purchase of Indianapolis Gas Co. with a group of bond and stockholders.

This group, represented by Samuel L. Dowden, Indianapolis attorney, reportedly constitutes a majority of both bondholders and stockholders, and is said to favor sale to the city. Mr. Dowden left Wednesday night for New York, where it is believed he will confer with representatives of Chase National Bank in effort to include other blocs of securit yholders in negotiations.

Also local utility circles reported conferences were under way to buy Indianapolis Water Co. from its owner, Clarence Geist, of New Jersey.

Directors of municipal utility district it was reported, believe purchase of Indianapolis Gas Co. represents the best possible solution of a long controversy. Three years ago, the city acquired control of Citizens Gas Co., which owned a lease on properties of Indianapolis Gas Co.

Soon thereafter the city announced it was abrogating the lease. Pending consummation of a new contract, or sale of the original company, city utility authorities created an escrow fund into which it paid interest due on bonds and stock of Indianapolis Gas Co. No disbursements have been made since creation of the escrow, and the situation has been the subject of prolonged litigation. Indianapolis Gas Co. has outstanding $6,863,000 5 per cent bonds, due in 1952 and 40,000 shares, par $50, entitled to 6 per cent dividends annually.

Pelley Hits Senators' Wage Cut Attack

WASHINGTON (AP)—John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, said a wage reduction for employees could not be avoided by reducing fixed charges of railroads.

He described as a "fairy tale" the statements of some Senators that the railroads' financial crisis was due to an excessive burden of debt and interest charges.

Senator La Follette (Prog.-Wis.) made this contention in a Senate speech this week attacking the railroads' proposal to cut wages by 15 per cent on July 1.

Sugar Deliveries To U. S. Above 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported that sugar delivered to American markets under the quota system during April totaled 536,531 short tons, raw value, compared with 509,837 in the corresponding month last year.

Deliveries for the first four months of the year totaled 1,755,550 short tons, raw value, a decrease of 655,657 below those for the comparable period last year.

The April deliveries were from the following sources: Refiners, 376,327 short tons raw value; beet factories, 97,116, and importers, 63,088.

Stocks of sugar held by cane refiners on April 30 amounted to 704,552 short tons, raw value, an increase of 231,241 over the like date last year.

Int'l Telephone Reports Gain in '37 Phone Service

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported an increase of 43,339 in the number of telephones in service in 1937, bringing the number to a total of 638,487 at the end of the year.

The principal gain was in Argentina, where there were 343,137 units in operation, an increase of 24,828 over the preceding year. The company pamphlet report stated there was a decline of 10,525 in use in Shanghai, scene of severe Sino-Japanese hostilities during the year.

Shoe Contracts Awarded

WASHINGTON—The War Department has awarded two contracts totaling $1,046,569 for shoes for the Civil Conservation Corp., Labor Department records reveal. The contracts were to International Shoe Company for $525,684 and Endicott Johnson Corp. for $520,705.

Employment Cut By Pump Priming, Chamber Believes

WASHINGTON (AP)—George H. Davis, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said that renewed "pump priming" expenditures would discourage business and retard employment.

In a statement, Mr. Davis said that the chamber's membership was convinced that the way to industrial recovery was exactly opposite from the method proposed in the Administration's $3,154,000,000 lending-spending bill, on which a Senate appropriations subcommittee ended hearings Wednesday.

The chamber's position, he said, was that there should be "immediate relaxation by the Government of its excessive regulation, handicaps, and discouragements that have caused business recession, and a removal by the Government of obstacles which it has placed in the way of new investments in private enterprise."

Mr. Davis said the chamber was not opposed, however, to "adequate spending for necessary relief."

Representatives of Government agencies asking increases in some of the smaller appropriations provided for in the bill were the last witnesses before the subcommittee.

Gerard D. Reilly, assistant labor department solicitor, asked that a House-approved $1,500,000 appropriation for the national re-employment service be increased to $6,000,000. He said the larger sum was necessary to enable the service to act as a placement organization for the PWA.

Representatives of the National Emergency Council asked that the $250,000 appropriation voted for their agency in the House be increased to $1,000,000.

Chairman Adams (D) of Colorado said the subcommittee would complete work on the measure Friday, and that it probably would be reported by the full committee Saturday.

This would send the bill to the Senate floor for debate on Monday.

Anaconda Copper Profit in Quarter Has Sharp Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The consolidated net income of Anaconda Copper Mining Company for the first quarter of this year was equal to $2,385,516 after all charges and taxes except depletion of metal mines. This was equal to 27 cents a share on 8,674,338 shares of capital stock outstanding. The company's share of the estimated combined net loss of subsidiaries not consolidated, and thus not included in its income account, amounted to $206,993.

For the first quarter of 1937 the company had a consolidated net income on a similar basis of $8,537,100, or 98 cents a share.

Chile Copper statement for the first quarter, a subsidiary, shows a consolidated net income of $3,614,631, before depletion of metal mines, equal to 82 cents a share on 4,415,503 capital shares outstanding. This compared with $4,643,816, or $1.05 a share, in the 1937 period.

The Andes Copper Mining Company, also affiliated with Anaconda, reports for the first quarter a consolidated net income of $604,930, before depletion of metal mines, equal to 17 cents a share on 3,582,379 capital shares outstanding, compared with $591,580, or 17 cents a share, in the 1937 period.

The statement for the first quarter of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company, controlled by Anaconda, shows consolidated net income of $256,074 before depletion, equal to 51 cents a share on 500,000 capital shares outstanding. This compares with $581,303, or $1.16 a share in the 1937 period.

Predicts Hog Price Rise in Late Summer

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecast slight early summer declines in hog prices to be followed by advances late in the summer.

It said indications point to usual seasonal increases in slaughter supplies in the immediate future, but a decline in late summer months.

"The rise in prices will be limited," the bureau said, "by the continued weak consumer demand for meats."

Slaughter supplies during the summer season will be considerably larger than those of last summer, the bureau said, adding however, that this increase would be offset to a considerable extent by a decrease in pork and lard stocks now in storage compared with a year earlier.

The bureau said the 1938 fall pig crop probably would be somewhat larger than that of 1937, because of more abundant feed supplies and feed prices favorable for expansion in hog production.

South African Gold Stock Soars on London Exchange

LONDON (AP)—A boom in Western Holdings, South African gold mining shares listed on the stock exchange, has forced the company's five-shilling ($1.25) shares up to 14 shillings ($3.50).

The rise was accompanied by talk of fresh gold finds on the company's property in the Orange Free State.

Heavy dealing also occurred in Western Holdings in South African markets.

A few months ago the shares were down to three shillings (75 cents). Monday they were 10 shillings 4½ pence ($2.59) and Tuesday 13 shillings ($3.25).

Reports Telephone Gain

NEW YORK—General Telephone Corporation reports for its subsidiaries a gain of 1968 company-owned telephones for April, against a gain of 2931 for April, 1937. Gain for first four months was 4,712, against gain of 9,301 in the 1937 period.

Wall St. Dubious About Much New Financing in Near Future

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Opinion is, unfortunately, divided in Wall Street whether the much heralded revival in capital flotations in the next two or three months will actually come to pass.

True, the $100,000,000 U. S. Steel offering made a brave start. Everybody is guessing now about coupon and price. Majority guess is 3 per cent, with some guesses 3¼, offered around par. Some say the offering might be serial bonds. Anyway it is expected to be a great success. It will have to be.

And, true, the Commonwealth Edison registration of $73,000,000 of bonds and debentures was a sizeable addition. It is said that Toledo Edison may be negotiating for $35,000,000; that Alec Dow's Detroit Edison might use some money; that the Cities Service power subsidiaries may get out some refunding; that Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph will sell $30,000,000 of bonds to pay back some advances from the parent company; that Shell Union might put out some $50,000,000 of debentures, though the fact that its preferred is still selling several points below the call price casts some doubt on this hope.

Dull Outlook for New Offerings

A month or so ago Gatineau Power was preparing to call its first mortgage and debenture 6's, but dropped the plan when the bond market collapsed. Now these issues are working back up around the call price, which might mean anything. Celanese will ask its stockholders on June 3 to approve $20,000,000 of new debentures.

Nevertheless skeptics say this is not enough to make a sustained volume of new offerings. The above offerings total around $400,000,000, if they go through. But though the Steel and Chicago Edison offerings are already registered, the bulk of the others are still in the rumor stage. The local Federal Reserve Bank recently inaugurated a weekly questionnaire to investment bankers as to how much business they had on the fire.

Either the bankers were averse to reporting anything not almost ready for immediate registration, or else the volume of coming investment offerings given above is much exaggerated, for the returns made to the Federal have been meagre. To judge by these, there is little on the fire. Moreover, the above-listed possibilities are nearly a fortnight old as rumors. Few or no additions to the rumor list have been made in the last 10 days.

Potential Borrowers Few

Looking over the field of potential borrowers, investment bankers see no prospects among the rails, few among the industrials, and only a few more among the utilities. Jesse Jones is reported to have told a Senate Committee recently that there are only four roads in the country well enough fixed to stand on their own feet no matter how hard times may get. They were Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Union Pacific, and Louisville & Nashville. Some skeptics here wonder why L. & N. was included. They see Atchison and Northern Pacific riding out of the present hard times, succumbing in the next, with Union Pacific and such the victims of the second business depression after this one. Wall Street is becoming the home of resigned pessimism.

Among industrials few prospects are seen, even though the descent into limbo of railroad credit has recently caused a number of state legislatures to consider revision of their legal lists to include industrials, to take place of rails. The large companies, except for Steel, are conspicious by their absence from the borrowing list.

Although the surplus tax on undivided profits was expected to drive corporations into investment bankers' clutches for expansion money, they seem to manage to get along by expanding out of earnings and depreciation charges, and they can get short-term money up to three years from the banks for nearly nothing. That is what Steel and General Foods did. Some of the oils might take some money, Humble's working capital position looks like new financing. But these are scattered possibilities.

Likely Utility Financing Small

Among the utilities, companies have been "blacked out" from new financing in the TVA area and the Pacific Northwest and here and there throughout the country. The new money needs of the utilities are thought exaggerated. Their power output has fallen much more sharply in the Roosevelt depression than in the one caused by Mr. Hoover. New inventions like topping turbines make a small investment yield a large increase in generating capacity. More efficient transmission lines cut down on new generating needs by enabling power to be wired around more easily. The distribution network is nearly completed except for the rural lines, which don't pay and for which the politicians now want to get the voting credit through REA.

As for utility refunding, American Gas & Electric might call and refund its 5's of 2028 (A. D.); Duquesne Light might call and refund its 5's at 110 (now selling above the call price); Public Service Electric & Gas might call and refund its $5 preferred; West Penn Power might do the same with its $6 and $7 preferred; Ohio Power 5's of 1952 and 4½'s of 1956 have a low call price; but that seems to be about the list.

Meantime, the bond market is becoming more and more institutionalized. Obligations like those of Kansas City Power & Light and Public Service Electric & Gas have been called in from the public and refunded with the insurance companies. Private direct financing between large borrowers and small syndicates of large insurance companies will probably take away some of the cream of the next few months' financing.

Bond Bull Market Slower

It takes longer than it used to for a bull market in bonds to be translated into a large volume of new financing. The increased legal amenities of public financing, plus the 20-day waiting period between registration and public offering, slow the takeoff. The question of whether there is adequate investment banking capital is still an open one, but there appears little possibility that the next few months' offerings will put it to the test.

1936 was the big year in capital flotations; 1937 tapered off, and after the Bethlehem and Pure Oil troubles of last fall offerings almost disappeared, with occasional exceptions like the Appalachian Power issues in February and that of Consolidated Edison in April. Outside of these, corporate bond offerings in the first quarter of this year were as near nil as they have been in many years. Curiously enough, the volume of flotations in London has been similarly small, though Britain has no New Deal to blame it on.

Chartists who have applied their rulers and pencils to the bond charts figure that the boom in bonds in April, which began with governments, extended to utilities, and then to rails (Atchison general 4's are back around 104, having been below par) may have been merely a technical rally. Investment bankers hope it was more than that. If it wasn't, and the decline is resumed, then the prospects for capital flotations in the next few months on an ebb tide of bond prices are poor, except for the highest-grade offerings.

Bankers say that in these days of the revolt of the masses there is plenty of money looking for riskless and almost riskless investment, but very little willing to take a risk. Most of the latter went into equities on the inflation fear in recent years, and having been burned there, is afraid.

Bethlehem Steel Co. Stockholders Denied Injunction by Pecora

NEW YORK (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Pecora denied an application of a group of minority stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation for an injunction to restrain officers and directors from soliciting and using proxies in favor of a plan to cancel the management's stock-purchase plan.

A resolution to cancel the plan is to be voted upon at Bethlehem's adjourned stockholders' meeting at Wilmington, Del.

The plan involves approximately $16,000,000 in connection with stock purchase obligations of certain officers and directors under the so-called management stock ownership agreement adopted in 1930.

The injunction was sought against Charles M. Schwab, Eugene G. Grace, C. C. Marshall and Archibald Johnston, who are among 15 officers and directors named with Bethlehem Steel in the suit. Mr. Schwab is chairman and Mr. Grace president. The action was brought by Howard W. Lyon, Ruth Harris Yeager and Florence Haber Warshawsky, minority stockholders.

Long-and-Short Haul Bill Defeat Is Urged By Senator Wheeler

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Wheeler (D), Montana, and two other members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee urged the Senate to defeat the Pettengill long-and-short haul bill, on the ground it would lead to "discrimination" against interior rail points.

Senators Shipstead (F-L), Minnesota, and Truman (D), Missouri, joined Senator Wheeler in signing a minority committee report. The majority has recommended passage of the bill.

The measure would repeal a provision in existing law which prevents railroads from charging a lower rate for a long haul than for a short haul over the same route in the same direction.

United Light & Power Net Off Slightly in 12 Months

CHICAGO (AP)—United Light & Power Co. has reported for the 12 months ended March 31 net income of $4,938,418, equal after preferred stock dividend requirements to 38 cents a share on the combined Class "A" and "B" common stocks. This compared with $5,050,539 or 41 cents a share for the 12 months ended March 31, 1937.

Continental Gas & Electric Corp., controlled by United Light & Power, reported for the 12 months ended March 31 net income of $4,413,321, equal to $14.42 a share on common stock, against $4,470,341 or $14.69 a share for the preceding 12 months.

Both companies have operating subsidiaries in the Midwest and Southwest.

Columbia Pictures Corp. Has Enlarged Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Columbia Pictures Corp. 1938-39 production schedule calls for 40 feature productions, 16 westerns, 126 short subjects and four serials. Budget appropriation is the highest in the company's history, exceeding any previous budget by at least $2,500,000.

The first of the new season's releases will be the feature "You Can't Take It With You," a Frank Capra production. This story was acquired at a cost of $200,000. Another major picture will be based on the current Broadway hit, "Golden Boy."

New Haven Abandons Line

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to abandon 8.21 miles of line running from West Haven through Orange to Derby, all in New Haven County, Conn.

Prices for Steel To Be Unchanged For Third Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the exception of quotations for certain flat-rolled products, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation on Wednesday reaffirmed for the third quarter of 1938 its present prices on products for delivery and consumption in the United States. A subsequent announcement will be made covering galvanized sheets. Other steel companies are expected to follow this action soon.

Trade circles have discounted announcement of a stabilized price structure for some weeks and steel executives are hopeful that the action will end the price cutting reported in recent weeks.

Wages Seen Confirmed

The action is regarded as a confirmation of wage rates. This because officers of leading companies have asserted that no price reductions could be affected without lowering wage rates.

Workers' average work week has risen somewhat in recent months, but this was due to a drop in the total number of workers, because the rate of operations for the industry has remained between 29 and 36 per cent capacity since mid-January, with the current rate about 31 per cent.

The Carnegie-Illinois announcement said:

"The advisability of effecting certain adjustments in the relationship between hot-rolled strip, hot-rolled sheets, cold-rolled sheets and tin-mill black plate was indicated by this company's production experience during 1937, which was the first good year since the installation of the new wide continuous mills.

"Therefore, new lists of extras and deductions have been developed. Inequalities created by the new methods of production have been corrected. In addition, in the interest of simplification, a few product names have been eliminated, gauge and width extras combined, and a realignment of the sizes covered by each specific product has been effected.

Prices Listed

"The application of the new list of extras and deductions to second-quarter base delivered prices would reflect an increase; therefore, in order to provide an equitable adjustment in the average selling price, the following carload base prices are announced today, effective from date to Sept. 30, 1938, inclusive, for delivery and consumption in the United States: Hot-rolled strip and hot-rolled sheets, 2.32½ cents a pound, Pittsburgh base, and 2.43 cents, Gary base; cold-rolled sheets, 3.37½ cents a pound, Pittsburgh, and 3.48 cents, Gary; tin-mill black plate, 3.32½ cents a pound, Pittsburgh, and 3.43 cents, Gary.

"The above base prices are to be used only in conjunction with the new list of extras and deductions."

A. & P. Year's Net Materially Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company reports a net profit of $9,119,114 for the year ended Feb. 28, after deductions for depreciation, Federal income taxes and other charges. After dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, the profit is equivalent to $3.50 each on 2,085,812 shares of common stock. In the preceding fiscal year the net profit, after similar charges, amounted to $17,084,622 or $7.31 a share on 2,086,748 shares of common stock then outstanding.

Sales for the fiscal year amounted to $881,703,076, against $907,370,991 in the previous year. Total taxes paid during the last fiscal year approximated $11,000,000.

The balance sheet as of Feb. 28 shows current assets of $160,426,535, including cash and United States Government securities of $85,461,447, while current liabilities totaled $26,513,009, including reserve for Federal taxes. On Feb. 28, 1837, cash and United States Government securities were $80,318,781; current assets were $167,057,874, and current liabilities, including reserve for Federal taxes, of $29,024,441. Merchandise inventories amounted to $70,021,072, against $82,794,099 a year earlier.

Lockheed to Deliver Airplanes to Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Factory test flights on the first two planes of a $765,000 order for Trans-Canada Air Lines have been completed and will be delivered to the Vancouver, B. C. headquarters immediately, according to officials of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Both planes are the Lockheed Model 14 powered by two Pratt and Whitney 850 horsepower geared Hornet engines. They carry 11 passengers, two pilots and stewardess and have a top speed of 250 miles per hour.

Eight sister ships will be delivered to the Canadian Line in the next 3 months. Two are scheduled to be completed in June and 6 in August. All will be placed in service on the Vancouver-Winnipeg leg of the transcontinental line to be inaugurated along the lower Canadian border late this year.

Upon completion of these deliveries, Trans-Canada Air Lines will have a fleet of 15 Lockheed planes, comprised of 10 Model 14's and 5 Electras. This will be the largest fleet of Lockheed transports in operation on any air line in the world. The 10-passenger Electras are already in operation, being used for daily passenger service between Seattle and Vancouver, B. C., and for check flights along the route between Winnipeg and the west coast.

Engineering Awards 9.5 P. C. Above 1937

By the Associated Press

New York

Despite a falling off in engineering construction awards this week, the total volume for 1938 to date, $999,015,000, is 9.5 per cent higher than the $913,413,000 reported for the same period in 1937, Engineering News-Record said.

Total awards for the week, $45,514,000, were 9 per cent below the average 1938 week to date and 2 per cent below the average 1937 week. In contrast, last week's total was 37 per cent above the 1938 average and 18 per cent above the 1937 average.

Dominion of Canada $140,000,000 Loan Is Oversubscribed

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—The new $140,000,000 Dominion of Canada loan which went on the market May 18 was over-subscribed half an hour after the books opened, the Finance Department announced.

The official announcement said: "The subscription books of the new Dominion of Canada loan which opened at 9 o'clock were closed at 9:30 in respect of cash and conversion subscriptions for both maturities of the new loan. The loan was oversubscribed. When subscriptions have been allotted information will be released in regard to the allotments in each of the two maturities of the new loan."

The loan was for a maximum of $140,000,000 of which $90,000,000 was conversion and $50,000,000 cash subscription.

It took the form of six years, 2 per cent bonds due June 1, 1944, priced at 99.375 and accrued interest, to yield approximately 2.11 per cent to maturity, and 20-year, 3 per cent bonds due June 1, 1958, priced at 99 and accrued interest, to yield approximately 3.07 per cent to maturity.

Woolworth Goods 98 P. C.-U. S.-Made, Declares Official

WATERTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—E. C. Mauchly, vice-president of the F. W. Woolworth Company, presiding at the annual meeting of stockholders, said 98 per cent of the merchandise sold in the company's stores was American-made.

Stocks of merchandise on hand, Mr. Mauchly said, were normal.

The program of store improvement and enlargement, he said, has shown "such satisfactory results" that the management has determined to continue the policy.

Currenly, the company has 18 new stores under lease to be opened in 1938. At the close of 1937, the company had 2,010 units in operation in the United States, Canada and Cuba; 711 units operated by an affiliated company in Great Britain, and 82 units by the German subsidiary.

The ability of Woolworth stores, Mr. Mauchly said, to show a sales increase of more than $2,000,000 in the first four months of the year, over the same period of 1937, "is encouraging in view of present economic conditions."

E. H. Lotz, manager of the company's Boston district, was elected a director to succeed H. T. Parson. All other directors were re-elected.

Fight for Control Of McColl-Frontenac

MONTRTAL (AP)—A fight between Canadian interests and the Texas Corp., for control of McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., big Dominion refiner and marketer, took shape as shareholders of the latter were circularized with an appeal to retain Canadian dominance of the concern.

Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Canadian firm which has financed McColl-Frontenac since its inception, said in a letter to shareholders:

"We are sending you this proxy because we object to the attempt of an American company (representing, according to their own statement, less than 35 per cent of the common shares) to control the management and policies of a Canadian company . . . which has been financed and built up by Canadians."

The annual meeting, for which proxies were solicited, will be held May 26 in Montreal. P. A. Thompson of Montreal, a McColl vice-president, and A. J. Nesbitt, a director, as an alternate, are named in the proxies asked by the financial firm.

(Reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington have shown that Texas Corp., bought in the open market between October 11, 1935, and April 22, 1937, a total of 267,939 common shares of McColl-Frontenac, or 34.94 per cent of its share capitalization.

At the New York offices of the Texas Corp. comment was refused).

Wanamaker Stores Start New Merchandising Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—John Wanamaker has inaugurated a new merchandising policy that brings a drop in prices as a means of starting the "buying ball" rolling. The store has taken its established price lines of best selling merchandise and dropped them to lower levels, saving consumers from 10 to 15 per cent and more, varying on items.

Prices will not be lower just this week or next week, but all summer long, the store states.

Manufacturers have co-operated with the store on the basis that the lowering of prices will bring added impetus to buying. The store states that all manufacturers have not as yet co-operated, but that others are expected to fall in line as days pass.

Proposed Wage Cut by Roads May Halt Federal Aid

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration opposition to railroad wage cuts, authoritative persons said, has virtually destroyed prospects for emergency financial aid to the carriers at this session of Congress.

These persons depicted Administration officials as determined not to give financial support to the roads unless they back down on their proposal to cut wages 15 per cent.

They said railroad management, on the other hand, was unwilling to forego the reduction to obtain new Federal loans.

May Recall U. S. Aid

Public expressions of Administration supporters reflected this situation. Chairman Wagner (D) of New York said the Senate Banking Committee might recall legislation which it already has approved if the carriers insisted on going through with a general wage cut.

The committee approved a bill authorizing equipment, maintenance, and work loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under more liberal terms than heretofore, but Administration leaders held it up last week pending a study of railroad objections to certain financial provisions.

Chairman Wagner said that within the next week he would ask representatives of railroad management and labor, previously united on the financial program, to express their views in the light of the wage cut proposal.

In a letter to Chairman Wagner, Chairman Jesse Jones of the RFC said:

"In view of questions that have been raised about wage decreases, particularly in the lower paid brackets, I feel your committee should satisfy itself on this question before the bill is considered."

Loans Were to Aid Employment

Mr. Jones told Chairman Wagner that the principal purpose of the loan program was to "provide for loans that would put railroad employees back to work, largely in the lower paid brackets employees who have been furloughed, discharged or put on a part time basis by the roads in an effort to avoid bankruptcy."

Chairman Wheeler (D) of Montana, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said that if Administration support was withdrawn from the program, he would wash his hands of it.

The Senate sent back to Chairman Wheeler's committee for further study another part of the curtailed program for railroad relief. That legislation would have added an estimated $5,000,000 a year to railroad income by repealing the special Government rate on land grant roads.

Chairman Wheeler asked that the bill be recommitted in order to give the Justice Department an opportunity to present objections that it would interfere with pending Federal litigation.

Council to Discuss Sugar Price Slump

LONDON (AP)—The Government announced in the House of Commons that the International Sugar Council would meet in London early in July to discuss steps to combat the fall in the price of sugar.

Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, said the fall was due to a "disequilibrium between demand and supply owing to a number of causes, most important of which is the Sino-Japanese conflict."

To Discuss Spending Program on June 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau said methods of financing the new spending-lending program would be discussed at a meeting of Treasury officials and the executive committee of the Federal Reserve Board's open market committee on June 1.

Besides the need of the Treasury to borrow money to finance the anticipated deficit, the group will discuss the refunding of $618,056,800 of 2¾ per cent treasury notes which mature on June 15.

Texas Road Given Leave To Issue Mortgage Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company to issue not more than $33,361,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds. The bonds would be exchanged for an equal amount of prior-lien bonds now held by the Southern Pacific Company and its affiliates.

At the railroad's request, the commission deferred action on an application for permission to issue $27,246,000 of mortgage bonds for paying in part open-account indebtedness due the Southern Pacific Company.

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FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	500,000
Previous day	398,370
1938 volume to date	88,117,743
1937 volume to date	206,704,960

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Selling in pivotal issues put the stock market on the defensive today after an early rallying attempt met with scant support.

A little faster pace on the offering side in the fourth hour expanded the volume somewhat above yesterday's diminutive aggregate. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Dealings slowed appreciably near the final lap and low marks were bettered here and there.

News Uninspiring

Whatever cheer Wall Street may have derived from the outcome of the Pennsylvania primaries seemed to have been dissipated to a considerable extent. Business news, on the whole, was still uninspiring marketwise and most traders found neutral territory to their liking.

In the share division coppers, steels and motors lacked support, rails and utilities held to a narrow route.

Inclined to give ground were Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber preferred, International Harvester, Standard Oil of N. J., Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical and Allis Chalmers.

Contesting the trend were Sperry Corp., Canada Dry, American Telephone, Electric Power & Light, International Telephone and Boeing.

Bond Market Irregular

U. S. Government issues moved ahead in an irregular and hesitant bond market today.

Rising with the Federals were a fair number of low yield corporate loans. Activity in this division was thought to reflect a resumption of institutional demand following a lull in recent weeks.

Loans of speculative rating were under a downward pull exerted by a further general decline in rails. Losses ran to a point or more in loans of Great Northern, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Nickel Plate, and Atlantic Coast Line. Big four 4s St. Louis division dropped about 5 on light offerings.

International Telephone 4½s and 5s extended recent gains by 2 to more than 3 points. Trading circles attributed the move to reports of improving earnings.

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—The curb market took a downward slant today following early irregularity, with metal and utility shares bearing the brunt of selling pressure.

A wide loser near the final hour was Newmont Mining, down nearly 3, while losers of fractions to more than a point included Aluminum Company, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric, Cities Service and Electric Bond & Share.

Some usually inactive industrial specialties managed to turn in gains of around a point or more, including United Shoe Machinery, Mc-Williams Dredging and Quaker Oats.

Patchogue Plymouth Mills and Moore Corporation dropped about 5 on small turnover. They are both normally inactive.

Treasury Bill Rates At New Record Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Interest rates on Treasury bills reached a new low again this week with an average rate of 0.027 per cent on the Treasury's weekly bill issue, according to announcement by Secretary Morgenthau. This compares with a previous low rate of 0.029 per cent received last week.

The average price last week was 99.993, and the price this week was only fractionally above that figure. The difference was so small that the Treasury indicated the average price this week as "99.993, plus."

The 91-day bills sold today will be dated May 18 and mature on Aug. 17. Of the $204,464,000 applied for, the Treasury accepted $50,269,000. With the exception of three bids totaling $29,000, the range of the bids generally was from a high of 99.996, equivalent to a rate of 0.016 per cent, to a low of 99.993, or 0.028 per cent, an average price of 99.993 plus, or 0.027 per cent.

Wheat Prices Rally Late From New Lows

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP)—Despite a temporary setback of 1⅜ cents to new low price records, wheat rallied late today, and virtually overcame losses.

North American export purchases of 300,000 bushels helped bring about the rally. Some Kansas reports told of fear of damage from rust and mold because of excessive moisture.

Foreign Exchange Rates

(12 Noon, May 19)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86⅝	$4.87⅛	08.2397
Cables	4.96⅛	4.97⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.02793/4	.02793/4	§
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2284	.2286	§
Italy—lira	.05261/4	.05261/4	.0526
Germany—mark	.4018	.4020	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5533	.5538	§
Sweden—krona	.2560	.2564	.4537
Norway—krone	.2495	.2500	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2217	.2220	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3207
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.3276
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Finland—finm'k	.02201/2	.02201/2	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso¶	.2625	.2620	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2400	.2400	.4740
Uruguay—peso¶	.4400	.4400	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2897	.2900	.8440
India—rupee	.3711	.3715	.6180
Java—florin	.5549	.5555	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3090	.3090	*
Shanghai—dol	.2275x	.2275	*
Sts Stimnts—dol	.5760	.5760	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9906	.9919	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ‖Nominal.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	43	43	43	M'y 17
52	31⅝	Acme Stl (1)	2	32½	32½	32½	M'y 13
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'y 18
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 18
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	5	47¾	46	46	—1¾
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	13	10¼	10	10	— ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	
17⅝	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y 13
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40ww	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 16
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	9½	9½	9¾	M'y 18
21¾	11⅛	Allegheny Steel	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	M'y 16
9¾	4½	Allen Industries	1	6½	6½	6½	
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	149	148	148	—2
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 11
14⅜	8⅜	Allied Mills	2	10¼	10	10¼	M'y 16
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	— ⅝
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	28	44	42½	43	—1
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 13
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	1	63¼	63	63	
66	49	Am Ag ChDel (1¼e)	1	60	60	60	M'y 10
17¼	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	14	16¾	16	16	— ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¾e)	2	31¼	31	31	M'y 16
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	87½	86¾	86¾	— ¾
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	163½	163	163	M'y 18
27½	13⅜	Am Car & Fdy	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	1	34	34	34	M'y 16
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable (¼e)	10	12	12	12	— ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	110	109	110	M'y 18
8½	4½	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	10	10	10	— ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	4	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	6	3⅜	3½	3½	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16	16	16	—3
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	4	18½	18	18½	—1¼
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ½
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	9½	9½	9½	M'y 9
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	3	3	3	
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	19	19	19	M'y 12
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	16	16	16	
7⅞	4½	Am International	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'y 18
23½	13⅞	Am Locomotive	5	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅝
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	3	57	55	55	M'y 13
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 17
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	*10	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	*1	105½	105½	105½	+2
9	7⅛	Am Pow & Lt	24	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(1⅛k)	6	35	34	34	M'y 18
33	16½	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	3	29¾	29¼	29¼	—1¼
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S(.80)	68	12	11	11	—1
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	14	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	3	71¾	71	71	
20⅞	15¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	10	10	10	
56¾	28⅛	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	20	37⅛	36	36	—1¼
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	119½	119½	119½	M'y 18
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51	51	51	M'y 17
34¾	18⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	21	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
11⅜	6½	Am Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 18
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	9	25	22⅞	22⅞	—3½
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
18½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 13
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	130½	130	130	+ ¼
72½	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68½	68½	68½	— ½
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	70¾	70¼	70¼	— ½
139¾	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	139¾	139¾	139¾	M'y 18
7⅝	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	17	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	M'y 10
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	2	4½	4	4½	
35¾	23⅝	Am Wool pf	3	30	29½	30	M'y 17
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	7	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¼e)	126	27¼	26	26	—1⅝
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	36½	36½	36½	M'y 12
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 9
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 26
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 29
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y 17
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	95	95	95	M'y 17
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pf pf	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	4	29	28½	28½	— ½
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 14
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	1	3	3	3	M'y 18
8⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	52	52	52	M'y 12
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	M'y 12
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2)	14	28¼	26½	26½	—1⅝
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'y 12
27⅝	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	5	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 3
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	9	9	9	M'y 10
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	*10	21¼	20½	20½	— ¾
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf. (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y 12
9⅞	6¾	Atlas Corp	6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
43	38⅜	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	M'y 16
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	5	40¼	40	40	M'y 13
7⅞	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	M'y 14
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¾
3½	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr 29
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	3	3	3¾	3¾	— ⅛

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	7	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	4	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7¼	7	7	— ½
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	M'y 11
19	13½	Barber Asphalt	3	16	15¾	16	— ⅛
10½	8	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	M'y 18
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	28	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (.183⅓e)	1	12	12	12	
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 18
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 13
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27⅓)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8¾	Bendix Aviat	7	11½	11¼	11½	
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	3	32	32	32	—1
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	47	47⅝	45¾	46⅛	—1⅜
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	2	88¼	88	88¼	+ ¼
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19	19	19	M'y 13
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	2	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
15⅛	10½	Blaw-Knox	3	12⅜	12	12	— ½
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	19	25¾	24¼	24½	— ¾
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	19½	19½	19½	
13⅞	9¼	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 9
19⅜	15⅝	Borden Co (.70e)	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
28½	19½	Borg-Warner	11	20⅜	20½	20½	— ⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br(½e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 13
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	10	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ¾
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(⅜e)	3	24¾	24½	24½	Apr 20
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
2¾	1⅛	Brklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9¾	3⅝	Brklyn & Q Tr pf	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
13⅜	5⅜	Brklyn-Man Tr	24	9⅜	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
37	16¾	Brklyn-M Tr pf (6)	3	27	26½	27	—2½
21½	10½	Brklyn Un Gas	2	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	M'y 17
41	29	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	29	29	29	M'y 18
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	7¾	7⅛	7½	— ⅜
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	3	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
20	13¼	Bullard Co	6	15¾	15¼	15¼	—1
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	3	20¼	20	20	
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	8½	8½	8¼	M'y 18
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	2	15⅜	15½	15½	— ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 13
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros	2	6	6	6	
22	16¾	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 17
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
19¾	13	Byron Jackson(¾e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'y 18

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing(1½a)	2	20½	20½	20½	—1
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	21	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	99	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
8½	5	Canad Pacific	13	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	M'y 10
18	12	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y 17
11½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.05e)	1	3½	3½	3½	
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	2	78	77	77	—1
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	10	43¾	41⅞	41⅞	—1⅜
106	100⅜	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y 18
19⅝	9	Celanese Corp	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	18	18	18	M'y 16
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	22	22	22	M'y 18
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11	7	Cent RR N J	2	10	10	10	M'y 11
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	5	35½	35	35	— ½
8⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
30¼	18	Champ Pap & F	2	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 18
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	12	27¼	26⅜	27	
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 12
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	6	33½	32	32½	M'y 18
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	M'y 16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	7	2¼	2	2	M'y 16
3	¾	Chi & N West	3	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4	1	Chi & N West pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 18
2		Chi Great West	1		¾	¾	M'y 16
3¼	1¼	Chi Great W pf	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
11¾	4	Chi Mail Order	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
1	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 17
1¾	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	2	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Chi Pneu Tool	3	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
27¾	6⅞	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'y 17
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tpr pf(2½)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 13
1¼	⅜	Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 18
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y 18
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 17
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	9	9	9	M'y 12
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	M'y 12
5½	3¼	Childs Co	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 18
63½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp(½e)	61	43	41⅝	42	—1¼
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	11½	11½	11½	—

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2	City Stores	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
7	5	Clark Equip	1	15	15	15	—1
21¼	12	Clev Graph Br(⅛e)	2	18½	18	18	M'y 13
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	6	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ¾
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	1	131	131	131	—2½
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	M'y 18
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
95½	80	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	2	84½	84½	84½	M'y 13
27⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	2	20⅜	20	20⅜	M'y 13
20	9⅝	Col Fuel & Iron	3	12⅜	11¾	11¾	—1¼
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 14
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 17
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	10	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	64½	64½	64½	
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	4	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	M'y 18
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	*2	69	68	68	
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	4	32¼	32	32	
95½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	95½	95½	95½	M'y 18
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	5	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+ ⅛
100	90	Comi I T cv pf(4¼)	3	100	100	100	M'y 13
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents (.60)	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	7	1½	1½	1½	
45	25	Com & So pf(1½k)	5	42½	41	41	—1¼
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	7	26¼	25¾	26	— ⅜
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 13
24½	15	Congol-Nairn	11	17½	17	17⅝	— ⅛
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	10	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7¼	7	7¼	M'y 11
26½	17	Cons Edison (1e)	48	24⅝	23¾	23⅞	— ¾
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	1	97	97	97	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
6¼	4½	Consol F I pf (¼k)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 11
5¾	2½	Cons Laundries	1	3½	3½	3½	
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	32	8⅝	8¼	8½	
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 18
½	⅛	Consol Textile	13	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 12
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	M'y 9
86½	78	ConsumPow pf(4½)	1	84½	84½	84½	M'y 17
16⅝	9⅞	Container Corp	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
18½	8¾	Cont Bak A	7	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
2⅝	1¼	Cont Bak B	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
87½	65½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Reports to SEC Give Changes In Equity Holdings

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three officers of Union Carbide & Carbon Company acquired 38,000 shares of its common stock in March, the Securities Commission reports showed.

W. F. Barrett bought 15,000 shares, Benjamin O'Shea 13,000 and Robert W. White 10,000 shares.

The acquisitions were disclosed in the Commission's compilation of security transactions during March by officers, directors and principal shareholders of industrial companies.

William Rosenwald, director, sold 2,500 shares of Sears, Roebuck & Co. common. George A. Brazier, an officer and director, Chicago, sold 250 shares of Butler Brothers common. Philip D. Armour, director, Chicago, sold 1,500 $5 par common of Borg-Warner Corporation. The transaction was done through a trust.

E. L. Cord, Los Angeles, acquired 498,000 common shares of Black Mammoth Consolidated Mining.

L. Boyd Hatch, officer, Jersey City, N. J., sold 1,000 common shares of Atlas Corporation.

M. Crouse Klock, director, Syracuse, N. Y., sold 4,024 common shares of Crucible Steel Compny.

Dwight B. Lee, director, Detroit, sold 1,000 common shares of Dome Mines, Ltd. Clarence Francis, officer and director, New York City, bought 5,000 common shares of General Foods Corporation.

Walter Seligman, director, Reno, Nev., sold 4,800 common shares of Tri-Continental Corporation.

Charles W. Deeds, officer, Hartford, Conn., gave away 500 common shares of United Aircraft Corporation.

H. C. Hatch, officer and director, Toronto, Can., bought 2,530 common shares of Hiram Walker G. and W. Ltd.

A. D. Geoghegan, officer, New Orleans, gave away 1,500 common shares of Wesson Oil & Snow Drift.

Gulf Oil Bonuses Being Distributed

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Gulf Oil Corporation began distribution of bonuses to approximately 25,000 employees in all sections of the nation under a recently inaugurated "incentive plan."

Bonuses averaged a half month's pay for each employee, although Gulf officials declined to estimate the actual amount, Treasurer J. E. Nelson said:

"Under the terms of the incentive compensation plan of the Gulf Oil Corporation, distribution is now being made to all employees of the domestic Gulf companies in recognition of their loyal and faithful services, which contributed to the successful results for 1937."

All employees with six months or more service were eligible for bonuses under the plan adopted a year ago by stockholders. Officials said distribution of the bonuses would require several days.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Irregular			
Penick & Ford Ltd	75c	June 45	June 1
Extra			
Dons Car Heat'g	$2.50	May 25	May 20
Reduced			
Amer Sugar Rfg pf	25c	July 2	June 6
Chic Rivet & Mach	10c	June 15	May 28
Hewitt Rubber	10c	June 8	May 28
Penn Salt Mfg	$1	June 15	May 31
Raybestos-Manhatt	15c	June 15	May 31
World Invest Trust	8c	May 25	May 30
Increased			
Alabama Gt Southn $3		June 28	May 31
Accumulated			
Green Mountain Power $6 pf	$1.50	June 1	May 20
Van Sciver (J B) Co 7% pf	$1.75	Apr. 15	.....
Initial			
U S Tobacco (new)	32c	June 15	May 31
Do pf (new)	43¾c	June 15	May 31
Regular			
Addressograph-Mul	35c	June 22	June 2
Aero Supp Mfg A	37½c	July 1	June 17
Ala Gt So Ry pf	$1.50	June 28	May 31
Altoona & Logan Val Electric Ry Co	$1 ..	June 1	May 16
Am Cigarette & Cigar 6% pf	$1.50	June 30	June 15
American Radiator & Stand San. pf	$1.75	June 1	May 27
Am Sugar Ref pf	$1.75	July 2	June 6
Am Tel & Tel	$2.25	July 15	June 15
Beech Creek R R	50c	July 1	June 15
Canadian Canners 1st pf	25c	July 2	June 15
Do 2d pf	15c	July 2	June 15
Catelli Food Products Ltd	25c ..	May 31	May 15
Do 6% pf	38c	May 21	May 23
Cent Ill Lt 4½% pf	$1.12½	July 1	June 20
Cons Inv Tr (Boston)	30c	June 15	May 17
Continental Oil Co	25c ..	June 30	June 6
Dominion Textile	$1.25	July 2	June 15
Do pf	$1.75	July 15	June 30
Duquesne Lt 1 pf	$1.25	July 15	June 15
El Paso Nat Gas 7% pf	$1.75	June 1	May 16
Erie & Pittsb'g R R Co 7% gtd	87½c	June 10	May 31
Fifth Ave Coach	50c ..	June 30	June 15
Gatineau Pw pf	$1.25	July 1	June 1
Georgia Pw Co $6 pf	$1.50	July 1	June 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	July 1	June 15
Hartman Tob Co pf	$1	June 15	June 7
Intl Salt	37½c	July 1	June 15
Kable Bros 6% pf	$1.50	May 15	May 15
Kan Util Co 7% pf	$1.75	July 1	June 21
Leath & Co pf	62½c	July 1	June 15
Liggett & Myers Tob pf	$1.75	July 1	June 10
Lone Star Cement Cor	75c ..	June 30	June 10
Louisiana Land & Exp Co	10c	June 15	June 1
Mo Utilities7%pf	$1.75	June 1	May 21
Mobile & Birming RR 4% pf	$2	July 1	June 1
Mock J Voehringer	15c ..	June 10	June 1
Do 7% pf	$1.75	July 1	June 15
Montreal Cot Ltd	50c	June 15	May 31
Do Ltd pf	$1.75	June 15	May 31
Morris Finance A	$2.50	June 30	June 15
Do B	50c	June 30	June 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	June 30	June 15
National Casualty (Detroit)	25c	June 15	May 31
NY & Harlem RR	$2.50	July 1	June 15
Do pf	$2.50	July 1	June 15
Omnibus Corp pf	$2	July 1	June 15
Penn Elec Switch	$1.20		
pf A	30c	June 15	June 1
Phila Co $6 pf	$1.50	July 1	June 1
Do $5 pf	$1.25	July 1	June 1
Plymouth Oil Co	35c	June 30	June 10
Preferred Accident Ins Co of N Y	20c ..	June 25	June 10
Ray-O-Vac 8% pf	50c	June 30	June 20
Reliance Steel conv pf	$1.50 37½c	June 1	May 23
St L Rocky Mt & Pac 5% n-cum pt	$1.25	June 30	June 15
Seeman Bros, Inc	62½c	June 15	May 31
Smith Alsop P & V Co 7% pf	87½c	June 1	May 25
Sutherland Paper	40c	June 15	June 4
Tacony-P Bridge A	50c	June 30	June 15
Do	50c	June 30	June 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Aug. 1	June 17
Talcott (J.), Inc	15c ..	July 1	June 15
Do 5½% pf	68¾c	July 1	June 15
Texas-New Mexico Util 7% pf	$1.75	June 1	May 21
Technicolor, Inc	50c ..	June 15	June 1
Unilever(NV) ord (1,000 guilders)	45gldrs ..		1938
Unit Paperbd 6% pf	$3 ..	May 25	May 25
Viking Pump pf	60c	Q June 15	June 1
Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg. 7% cum. pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 15

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
9	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.23	107.22	107.22
4	3¼s '41	108.5	108.3	108.5
10	3⅜s '47-43	110.6	110.6	110.6
4	3¼s '45-43	109.18	109.18	109.18
13	3¼s '46-44	109.18	109.17	109.17
9	4s '54-44	114.10	114.10	114.10
72	2¾s '47-45	106.5	106.3	106.3
10	2½s '45	105.16	105.16	105.16
8	3½s '49-46	108.6	108.5	108.5
3	4¼s '52-47	118.14	118.14	118.14
10	2½s '48	103.18	103.18	103.18
1	3½s '52-49	108.3	108.3	108.3
10	2½s '53-49	101.24	101.22	101.22
12	3s '55-51	106.6	106.5	106.5
50	2½s '60-55	104.5	104.2	104.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

4	3s '47-42	105.30	105.30	105.30
19	3¼s '64-4	106.9	106.9	106.9
24	3s '49-4	105.25	105.24	105.24

Home Owners' Loan

4	2¾s '49-39	102.31	102.30	102.30
3	3s '52-44	105.31	105.31	105.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alb W Wrap 6s'48	35	35	35
3	Allegh Val 4½s'42	105½	105¼	105½
2	Allied Strs 4½s'51	82	81⅞	82
7	Allis Chalm 4s'52	106½	106⅜	106½
1	AmIGChem 5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
5	Am Int 5½s'49	95	94¾	95
8	Am T&T 5½s'43	113⅜	113⅛	113¼
6	Am T&T 3¼s'66	102⅛	102	102⅛
18	Am T&T 3¼s'61	102½	102	102½
3	Am WW&E 6s '75	92⅝	92½	92½
5	Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	105½	105⅛	105¼
1	AngCNitra deb '67	30¼	30¼	30¼
1	Ann Arbor 4s '95	25	25	25
2	Arm Del 4s '57	94	94	94
17	Arm Del 4s '55	94⅛	93⅞	94½
8	AT&SF 4s '95	106	105⅞	105⅞
1	AT&SFTShL 4s '58	106½	106½	106½
7	ACL clt 4s '52	54¼	54	54¼
3	ACLine 5s '45	68	67¾	67¾
4	Bald Loco 5s '50 st	99	99	99
2	B&O rfg 6s '95	22	22	22
5	B&O 1st 5s '48	46¼	46¼	46¼
20	B&O rfg 5s '95	20½	20¼	20¼
1	B & O 5s '96 F	20	20	20
22	B&O cv 4½s '60	17⅝	17¼	17⅜
11	B&O 4s '48	44⅞	44½	44½
3	Bell TPa 5s '84 B	118⅝	118¼	118⅜
3	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128	128	128
15	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
97	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98¼	98	98
178	Beth Stl 3½s '52	92½	91¾	92½
3	Boston&Me 5s '67	30	30	30
1	Boston&Me 5s '55	30½	30½	30½
4	Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	105¾	105¾	105¾
28	Bkly Man Tr 1½s '66	56½	54½	55¼
2	Bkly QnC&SB cn 5s '41	30	30	30
3	Bkly UnTllst 5s '50	72	72	72
3	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	25¾	25¾	25¾
3	Bush Term 5s '55	33¼	33¼	33¼
5	Can Sou 5s '62	88	88	88
10	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120½	120	120
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	115¾	115½	115½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115¾	115¾	115¾
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115	115	115
2	Can Pac 5s'44	112¼	112⅛	112¼
2	Can Pac 5s '54	99	99	99
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	93	93	93
1	Can Pac 4s prep	79	79	79
4	Caro C & C 5s '38	100	100	100
2	Caro C & C 5s '39	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	Cen HudG&E 5½s'65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	99	99	99
4	Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	105½	105½	105½
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	47⅞	47	47
6	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	77	77	77
1	Cen RR N Y 5s '87	28¾	28⅜	28⅜
5	ChampionFib 4½s'50	98½	98	98½
2	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
8	C&O 4½s '92	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	V C & O 4½s '92reg	113⅞	113½	113⅞
4	C & O 5½s '96 D	112	112	112
2	C&O rfg 3½s'96E	94¼	93¾	93¾
19	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	94	93¾	93¾
10	CB&Q gen 4s '58	87⅝	87⅜	87¾
20	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	93¼	92⅞	93⅛
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100⅝	100	100
7	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	95½	95½	95½
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	11½	11½	11½
2	Chic GtWest4s'59	10½	10½	10½
12	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	18¼	18¼	18¼
1	CMSP&P2a] 5s 2000	9¼	9	9
1	CM&SP gen 4s '89	3	3	3
2	Chi & NW 4¾s '87	24¼	24¼	24¼
44	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	16	16	16
4	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	5	4¾	4¾
2	Chi & NW 4s '81	9¾	9¼	9¼
3	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	15½	15½	15½
9	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	4¼	4	4
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	7¾	7¾	7¾
2	Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	88½	88½	88½
1	CCC&StL 4½s'77	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	CCC&StL 4s '99 StL	49½	49½	49½
5	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	65	65	65
6	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	110¼	110¼	110¼
6	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	56½	54⅝	54⅝
13	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	86½	86¼	86⅜
2	Col F&I 5s'70	78	77½	77¾
2	Columbia G 5s'52 May	45	45	45
4	Columbia G 5s1961	92	92	92
1	Col Ry Pw&L5s'65	91¾	91¼	91¼
31	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	107½	107½	107½
1	Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	100¼	100¼	100¼
68	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Comwlth Ed 5s '53	104½	104¼	104½
1	Comwlth Ed 4½s'56	110½	110½	110½
6	Comwlth Ed 4½s '57	111½	111½	111½
4	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	112¾	112	112
1	Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	107⅝	107½	107½
18	Con Edis 3¼s'46	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Con Edis 3½s'56	103¼	103⅛	103
95	Con Edis 3½s'58	103½	103⅜	103½
33	Con Oil 3½s'51	102⅛	102	102⅛
6	Consum Pow 3¾s'65	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
12	Consum Pow 3½s'70	108½	108⅛	108½
6	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105	104¾	104¾
5	Container 5s '43	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
28	Crane Co 3½s'51	91½	91½	91½
7	Crown Cork 4s '50	103¾	103½	103½
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	104	104	104
6	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	34	34	34
5	D&RG 4s '36	36¾	36⅛	36⅛
3	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
3	D&RFWest 5s '78	5½	5½	5½
1	Det Ed 5s '52	8	7⅞	8
12	Det Ed 4½s '61	109	109	109
1	Det Ed 4s '65	112½	112⅜	112½
1	Det Ed 4s '66	111	111	111
2	Det&Mack 2d 4s '95	20	20	20
2	Duquesne Pw 3½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
20	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	104	104	104
14	Erie rfg 5s '67	14⅝	13½	13½
1	Erie rfg 5s '75	14¼	13¾	13¾
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	44½	44½	44½
15	Fairbnks Morse 4s '56	100½	100¼	100½
5	Francis Sug 6s '56	37	37	37
12	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101⅞	101¾	101¾
5	Gen Cable 5½s '47	98	98	98
1	Gen Mot Accpt 3s '46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	GenStlCast 5½s '49	41	41	41
9	Goodrich 4¼s '56	96	96	96
25	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	95	94⅞	95
6	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104⅞	104½	104⅝
9	Gt Nor 5s '73	90½	90½	90½
5	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	82	81¾	81¾
12	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	102	102
12	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	86½	86½	86½
2	Gulf St Util 4s '66	80	80	80
2	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Hocking V 4½s '99	55	55	55
2	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜
1	Hous OilTex 5½s '40	62	62	62
1	Hous OilTex 5½s '50	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
38	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
15	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	24⅜	24	24¼
47	Hudd&Man inc 5s '57	47	46	46½
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	17½	17	17
2	Ill Cen 4s '52	110	110	110
5	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39	38½	38½
1	Ill Cen 3¾s	32¼	31¾	31¾
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	34½	34½	34½
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
34	Interb R Tr 6s '32	54	53¼	53⅜
4	Lnterb RTr2rfg 5s '66	21½	20⅞	21
7	Interlake Iron 4s '47	78½	78¼	78¼
1	Int Hydro El 6s '44	65¼	65	65
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝
4	Int Paper 6s '55	82¾	82½	82¾
1	Int Paper 5s '47	89	89	89
161	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	92	90	91½
138	Int T&T 4½s '52	67½	63⅞	66½
141	Int T&T 5s '55	70	68	69¼
3	Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	96½	96½	96½
3	K C South 3s '50	64	64	64
3	K C Term 4s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
15	Kans G & E 4½s '80	103½	103⅜	103⅜
9	Koppers Co 4s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	56	56	56
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	56	56	56
5	L S&M S 3½s '97	87½	87½	87½
1	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30½	30½	30½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	21½	21½	21½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	20	20	20
2	Leh Val NY 4½s '40	40	40	40
5	Lex & E 5s '65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2	Liggett & M 7s '44	129¼	129½	129½
1	Loews 3½s '46	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	76	76	76
1	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	73½	73⅜	73½
1	Lou&Jeff Bridge 4s 45	105	105	105
12	Louis&N un 4s '40	101½	101½	101½
32	Manhat Ry 4s '90	29⅝	28⅝	29
8	Man RR So L 4s '39	96	96	96
4	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	99½	99½	99½
10	Met Ed 4½s '68	108¾	108½	108½
1	MilElRy&L 5s 61B	102	102	102
3	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅞	11¾	11¾
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17	17	17
1	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	18½	18½	18½
2	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Mob & Oh 5s 38	11½	11½	11½
6	Monongah Ry 4s 60	100	99¾	99¾
5	MonWPaPub 5½s'60	105½	105½	105½
1	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	94½	94½	94½
3	Mor&Essex3½s2000	57	57	57
3	Nassau El 4s 51	25	24	24
59	Nat Dairy Pr 3¼s'51ww	100¾	101⅛	101¾
5	Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	103½	105½	105½
1	Natl Steel 4s 65	108	108	108
5	New Eng T&T5s52	123¼	123¼	123¼
3	NEng T&T 4½s61B	121¾	121¾	121¾
1	N Eng RR 4s 61	30	30	30
4	N O Pu Sv 5s52A	96	95¾	96
1	N O Pub Sv 5s55B	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	28	28	28
5	NYC rfg 5s 2013	53	51⅞	51⅞
10	NYC 4½s 2013 A	48⅞	48¾	48⅞
20	NYC 3¼s '52	62	61½	61⅞
12	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	48¼	48	48
1	NYC&HR 4s '42	72¾	72¾	72¾
6	NYC&HR 3½s '97	82	81⅞	82
2	NY Ct&StL 5½s'74 A	41	41	41
11	NY Ct&StL 4½s '78	35	35	35
17	UY Conn 4½s '53	103	102⅞	103
2	NYNH&H 3½s '54	12½	12½	12½
3	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	9	8⅞	8⅞
1	NY&R Gas 6s '51 A	80	80	80
3	NY Steam 6s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	NY Tel 3½s '70	107½	107½	107½
1	NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107½	107½	107½
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	10½	10½	10½
2	Norf & W 4s '96	117	116¾	117
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
12	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	105	104½	105
1	Nor Pac 4s 2047	64½	64¼	64½
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	50	49¾	49¾
1	Ogden&L Cha 4s'48 st	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1	Ohio Ed 4s'65	102¾	102¾	102¾
16	Okla G&E 3¾s'66	103	103¼	103⅜
2	Okla G&E 4s'46	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3	Ore Sh Line 5s'46	114	114	114
18	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	99⅞	99½	99½
13	Pac Gas&El 3½s'6	102½	102⅜	102½
10	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	106¼	106¼	106¼
7	Pac Gas&El 4s'64	110½	110¼	110⅜
19	Para Pict 6s'55	91¼	91	91½
3	Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	92¼	92¼	92¼
32	Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	97½	97¼	97½
1	Pen Co 3½s'41 B	99	99	99
13	Pen RR gen 5s'68	103¾	103	103
10	Pen RR cn 4½s'60	114⅝	114½	114⅝
3	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	95½	95½	95½
18	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	79½	79	79½
1	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	90	90	90
23	Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	89¾	88⅞	88⅞
15	Pen RR 3¾s'70	84⅞	84¼	84⅞
2	Peoria & E.inc 4s'90	5	5	5
2	Pere Marq 5s'56	66	66	66
2	Pere Marq 4½s'80	58	58	58
13	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	106⅝	106½	106⅝
10	Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	108⅜	108¼	108¼
3	Phila Co 5s'67	93¾	93⅜	93⅝
10	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
3	Philippine Ry 4s '37	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	PCC & SL 5 '70A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
14	PCC & SL 5s '75B	101½	100¾	100½
1	PCC & S L 4½s'42B	106½	106½	106½
2	Pitt Young & A 4s '48	107	107	107
3	Portl Gen El 5s '50	101½	101½	101½
9	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	57½	57	57
7	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	46	44⅜	45⅜
5	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12¾	12	12
6	Readg 4½s '97 A	71½	71	71½
1	Readg 4½s '97 B	72	72	72
11	Republic Steel 5½s '54	106	105¾	105¾
5	Republic Steel 4½s '61	84½	84	84
3	Republic Steel 4½s '56	85	85	85
5	Revere Cop&B 4½s '56	97½	97½	97½
2	Richfield Oil 4s '42	97½	97½	97½
5	RI Ark & La4½s '34	8½	8½	8½
1	Rutland Can 4s '49 st	6½	6½	6½
5	Safeway Strs 4s '47	103¾	1-03⅜	103⅞
12	Nor Am Ed 5½s '46	102	102	102
1	StLIM&Ss4R&G '33	49	49	49
12	St L S F 5s '50 B	11½	11	11
2	St L S F 4½s '78	9¾	9¾	9¾
3	StLSF4½s '78 ctf st	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3	St L-San Fr rfg 5s '90	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	StPM&M Mac 4s '40	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	San Diego G&E 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
2	Scioto V&N E 4s '89	113¼	113¼	113¼
2	Seab A L cn 6s '45	7½	7¼	7½
2	Sea A L 4s '50 st	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
53	Shell Un 3½s '51	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1	Silesian Am 7s '41	71	71	71
4	Simmons 4s '52	92	91¼	92
1	Skelly Oil 4s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	SoconyVacOil 3½s '50	107½	107⅛	107⅛
5	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107	107	107
2	So Col Pow 6s '47	96	96	96
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	99½	99½	99½
2	Sou Pac 4½s '68	40¾	40¾	40¾
17	Sou Pac 4½s '81	41¼	40¾	40¾
21	So Pac 4½s '80	41¾	41	41
1	So Pac rfg 4s '55	67½	67	67
5	So Pac 3¾s'46	53¾	53¾	53¾
2	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52	52	52
20	South Ry 6½s'56	47	46¼	46¼
3	South Ry gen 5s'56	44	43	43
1	South Ry cn 5s '94	60½	60½	60½
12	South Ry gen 4s '56	33¼	33	33
1	South Ry M&O '38	76	75	75
3	S W Gas&El 4s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	102¾	102⅝	102¾
10	Staten Is Ry 4½s '43	101	101	101
5	Studebaker 6s cv '45	57¼	57½	57¾
5	Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	100	100	100
17	Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	92½	90¾	92½
8	T RR A St L 6s '44	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
13	T RR A St L 4s '53	102	102	102
1	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Tex&Pac 5s '77 B	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
19	Third Ave aj 5s '60	8½	8	8¼

Diplomatic Status Of Italy's Empire Shows Variances

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 19—Recent recognitions of Italian conquest of Ethiopia—and additional diplomatic exchanges which are expected to follow as the result of the freeing of members of the League of Nations to take individual action—have raised the question of the exact diplomatic status of Mussolini's new empire.

Thirty-four nations, in one form or another, have recognized Ethiopia as coming under the sovereignty of Italy. But the recognitions vary widely in character.

Ten nations have given "de jure" recognition—full legal recognition which admits Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia without reservation. These 10 nations are Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Albania, Insurgent Spain, Japan, Manchukuo, the Yeman, and Poland.

Degrees of Recognition

Eighteen nations have given recognition through the process of accrediting envoys or ambassadors to King Victor Emmanuel as "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia."

This action does not constitute de jure recognition. But in diplomatic practice it is recognized as going somewhat further than mere de facto recognition.

The 18 nations who have so accredited or received envoys are Chile, Panama, Guatemala, Ecuador, Ireland, Nicaragua, Rumania, Paraguay, The Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Turkey, Brazil, Finland, and Peru.

Four nations have given de facto recognition by which they recognize the existence of the actual fact of Italian sovereignty but have avoided giving diplomatic credence to the existence of the new situation. These nations are Great Britain, France, Iran (Persia), and Haiti.

Consulates-General Extended

In the case of England and France the action included the closing of legations in Ethiopia, and the extension of the jurisdiction of their consulates-general in Rome to include Ethiopia. Similar action has been taken by other countries which later, however, broadened the form of their recognition.

Two nations have recognized Ethiopia only through "diplomatic reference." These are Latvia and Lithuania, whose envoys are recorded as having toasted Victor Emmanuel as Emperor of Ethiopia.

In addition to the group of 34 nations, the position of the Vatican is listed on the side of recognition, in dispatches from Rome in which the Fascist Government adds the Holy See to the list of those which have recognized Italy's Ethiopian sovereignty.

Proud Windjammer Succumbs to Times; Becoming Tanker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—Few ships have had such a varied career as the 53-year-old Haugar—now a Norwegian-owned tanker which sailed from here recently with a cargo for the United States and Montreal.

Originally a sailing ship flying British colors for 30 years and known as the Scottish Glens, this fine old vessel was equipped with engines about 1905, and after certain hull reconstructions, served in various capacities all through the World War. In 1920 it was adapted for whaling purposes, and made several voyages to the Antarctic where long periods were spent as a parent ship and headquarters from which whaling operations were controlled.

On returning to Europe, other alterations were made, including much interior reconstruction; and now the Haugar starts all over again as a modern oil tanker, with the latest type of equipment for loading and unloading oil.

Fascists Oppose Perpetual Peace

ROME, May 19 (AP)—Benito Mussolini's definition of Fascism as a conception of the state in which collectivism replaces individualism, war is exalted and democracy rejected, was reaffirmed yesterday in a new Fascist Party Constitution.

The document was published in the Official Gazette over the signatures of the Duce and King Victor Emmanuel.

The new statute modified sections of the old one, but Signor Mussolini's statement of party doctrine remained essentially unchanged.

Fascism, Signor Mussolini wrote, "is not indifferent to religion in general nor in particular to positive religion which is Italian Catholicism.

"The State has no theology but a morality."

He declared that the State does not create its own God as Robespierre proposed to do "nor does it seek vainly to cancel it (God) from the spirit as does Bolshevism.

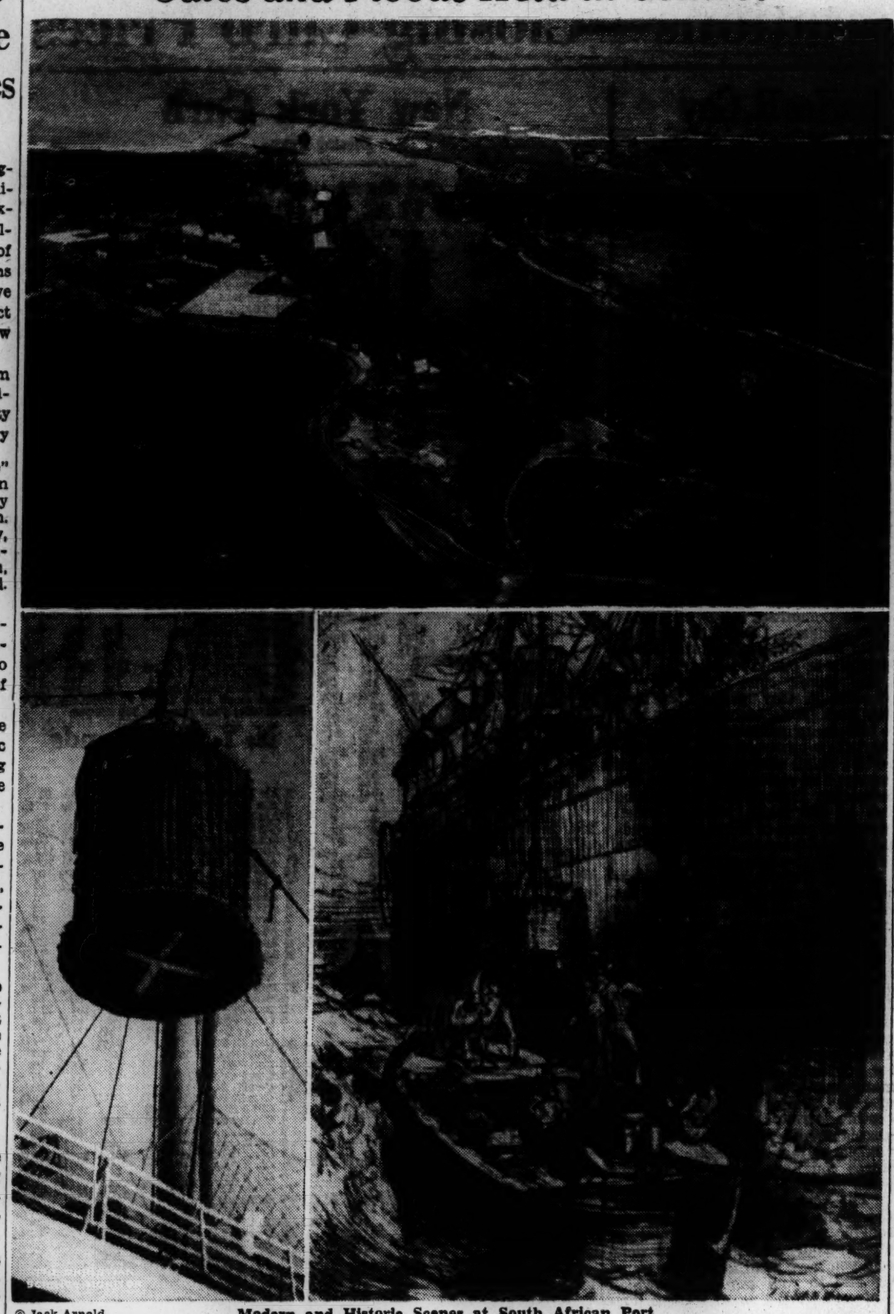
"Fascism respects God, the esthetics of the saints and of the heroes, and also God as seen and prayed to in the ingenuous and primitive heart of the people.

"Above all Fascism, as regards the future in general and the development of humanity and apart from every consideration of actual politics, does not believe in the possibility nor utility of perpetual peace.

"Only war brings all human energies to the maximum tension and places the seal of nobility on the peoples who have the virtue to face it. . . .

"This anti-pacifist spirit of Fascism carries over to the life of the individual," Signor Mussolini's declaration said.

Gales and Floods Held in Control



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Modern and Historic Scenes at South African Port

Upper—Entrance to River Shaped According to Latest Ideas of Engineering. Lower Left—Basket (Passengers Invisible) Swinging From Derrick. Lower Right—Disembarkation by Tender, Old Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LONDON, South Africa—Buffalo Harbour, Port of East London, has recently been opened to the biggest ships on the Cape run. Its progress to this important position represents a century of advances and retreats.

Originally a typical African river, it has gradually emerged into a well-equipped river port, capable of taking the biggest steamers likely to round the Cape of Good Hope.

Formerly ships anchored out in roads and landed passengers in surf boats, or in swaying baskets. Now a walled channel permits passage of ships to a modern system of docks.

Daladier Denies Rumors Based on Rift With Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 19 — Protesting against the flood of alarmist rumors which have been circulating in France, Prime Minister Daladier today issued a statement reaffirming his promise that the "entire action of the French Government is devoted to the defense of peace."

Underlying this declaration is the uneasy atmosphere which prevails here as a consequence of the hitch in Franco-Italian negotiations, due to opposing views on the Spanish struggle. In the French press particularly and at the Bourse there have been reports which go so far as talk of impending war, mobilization in a neighboring country, and an ultimatum delivered to France.

M. Daladier specifically denied all of these rumors, including one that the Soviet Ambassador Souritz had told Paul Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister, that Russia would break the Franco-Soviet pact unless France agreed to facilitate Soviet aid to Loyalists in Spain. In responsible French circles no credence whatever is given these reports.

Refuse to Give Way

Furthermore, official quarters in Paris still refuse to give way to the general wave of pessimism in the press over prospects of the Franco-Italian negotiations. It is denied they have been broken off, though it is admitted there has been a "slight interruption." Confidence is expressed at the Quai d'Orsay that after the storm over the Duce's Genoa speech has blown over, it will be possible to reach an agreement similar to the Anglo-Italian accord which will not take effect until the withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain. In this way it is believed that the obstacle of the Spanish question can be avoided momentarily.

Nevertheless, despite this persistent official optimism, there is undoubtedly a general uneasiness in France at present. Serious complications over the Spanish affair are foreseen by some observers, because it cannot be denied that the French have been pouring arms into Loyalist Spain especially in the past month. It is this French aid—combined with accentuated Soviet assistance and shipments from abroad routed via France—which has held up General Franco's advance and aroused Premier Mussolini's veiled protest.

Hope for Peaceful Solution

Coupled with the Spanish problem is the Czechoslovakian question. Here again the Government remains relatively optimistic that a peaceful solution can be found, but the press takes a gloomier view.

These apprehensions gave rise to mild alarm on the part of the general public and to less mild alarmist manifestations by certain newspapers. It was to reassure public sentiment on these points that M. Daladier issued his statement declaring, "Whatever may arise, France is capable of defending her frontiers and those of her empire and of safeguarding against any attempted attack on the independence of her regime and the integrity of her territory."

In a brief put pointed reference to the Franco-Italian situation, the Premier declared: The recent London talks yielded reinforcement of the Franco-British entente. This entente is not directed against anyone, but on contrary is a means of attaining European peace.

France, M. Daladier continued, is endeavoring to seek a diplomatic relaxation which naturally requires mutual and simultaneous good faith. These efforts, he declared, will succeed because France will maintain her unity and sangfroid,

British-Italian Accord Held Step To German Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

nations, and declared it to be in interests of European appeasement that the Anglo-Italian agreement should be accepted. Another point of interest put forward by the Archbishop was in supporting the scheme originally suggested by Lord Lugard for partial reinstatement of Haile Selassie in some Province of Abyssinia.

This, however, Lord Lloyd, another experienced administrator, afterward opposed, as he feared it could not be made to work in practice. It would, Lord Lloyd, said, unavoidably focus already existing disaffection. Lord Halifax in this connection adopted a neutral attitude, declaring that the Government had no objection, but it was a question for Italy and the Negus to decide between them.

Honest Difference Over Methods

The Main feature of debate was, perhaps, the evidence it afforded of the conflict of ideals where men all of undoubted honesty and good will differed from one another as to how far the ultimate of world peace at which they unitedly aimed would be promoted by recognizing conditions reached by methods of which none of them approved.

Here Lord Arnold, a prominent progressive, sharply separated himself from Lord Snell in declaring that it was the Government's duty to keep Britain out of war, adding, "We can do it if we don't follow Lord Snell."

Lord Arnold thus supported Lord Halifax, who said that in the conflict which had arisen between impractical devotion to high purposes and the effort to secure a practical victory for peace the stronger claim was that of peace.

Counterfeiters Arrested

NEWARK, N. J., May 19 (AP)—Treasury agents announced today the arrest of three men in what Supervising Agent James J. Maloney of the New Jersey-Delaware district called "the most important roundup of counterfeiters by the secret service in the past 10 years."

Britain Is Silent On War-Debt Policy

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—The Government today refused to make a declaration of policy on Britain's war debts to the United States, remaining obdurate in the face of questions in the House of Commons.

"I have no statement to make at the present time," Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied when Mr. Robert Gibson, Laborite, asked if he had anything to say about the debts.

[Britain's war debts to the United States on June 30, 1937, amounted to $4,368,000,000.]

When asked by Sir William Davison, Conservative, if Britain had not "granted to other powers remissions far in excess of the amount due the United States," the Chancellor answered, "That's quite true."

Suchow Taken by Japanese; Chinese Adopt Faster Retreat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, May 19 — Chinese strategy, with the fall of Suchow, is expected to avoid the grave mistakes which it is now admitted were made when the Japanese captured Shanghai and Nanking.

When those two cities fell the Chinese retreated slowly, only as they were driven back by the invading Japanese forces. There is every indication that this will not be repeated at Suchow and that an orderly Chinese withdrawal will be undertaken. This, in fact, is forecast in the action of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in withdrawing considerable bodies of troops when it appeared that the Japanese assault on the vital Lunghai railroad junction would prove successful.

The Chinese withdrawal would allow Japan to link its forces in the north and south. Thus they would control not only the major portion of the east-west Lunghai Railroad, but would consolidate their control of Tsinan-Pukow Railroad, which is the main artery connecting Peking and Nanking.

But the Chinese forces are prepared to concentrate in new and stronger position. General Chiang is understood to anticipate accelerating the program of mobile flanking attacks—particularly striking at the communication lines and thus hampering the extended Japanese forces.

Should the Chinese pursue the tactics of cutting the dikes of the Yellow River next month, there is some hope that they might turn at least part of Japan's recent advances into Pyrrhic victory, rendering their gains not only hollow but expensive.

The objectives of the present attack on Suchow seem to have included the effort to capture and annihilate large numbers of Chinese troops. But it is apparent that in this, despite the heavy Chinese losses, the Japanese tactics may not prove successful, as avenues of escape appear to have been kept open.

Vast Reserves Trained

HANKOW, China (AP)—Generalissimo Chang Kai-shek has developed a far-flung recruiting machinery for translating China's manpower into fairly well-trained soldiers rapidly enough to replace the losses of the war against Japan.

China's army casualties have risen close to one million, yet on many fronts General Chiang has produced larger armies than those previously smashed by Japan's war machine.

It is a one-sided contest, China's lightly armed numbers against an invader using nearly all the modern panoply of war. But the Chinese soldier has refused to be disheartened by his great handicaps—inadequate armaments, lack of organization and medical service and meager food supplies.

The orders that are making soldiers of China's millions come from General Chiang's headquarters but the actual work is done in the Provinces.

Plans call for enrollment of all able-bodied men between 18 and 45, except those already in Government service, in military schools or in the people's militia.

That is the first step in mobilizing the largest army China ever has massed. Members of this corps live at home, varying their ordinary lives only with several hours' daily training in the rudiments of military drill.

Next, volunteers from the corps, or those who can be spared by their local communities, are promoted to the Standing Militia Corps of Righteousness and Bravery. Here they break with civilian life, learn the use of arms, wear uniforms and assist the local police in law enforcement.

From these corps militiamen pass into the regular reserve. Each Province selects by lot every month 10,000 men from the reserves to be drafted into the regular army for service at the front.

Thus, General Chiang receives 80,000 men a month, fairly well trained, besides the divisions placed at his disposal by provincial generals and warlords.

SHANGHAI, May 19 (AP)—Japanese reported officially today that they had occupied all the strategic city of Suchow except the southern section, where stiff fighting was going on.

The rest of the vital Central China rail junction was occupied by the Japanese within a few hours after they had stormed the west wall and poured into the battered city. The Japanese reported they had possession of both the Lunghai and Tientsin-Pukow railway stations.

Japanese troops advancing northward along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, however, were still 45 miles south of Suchow, leaving a wide gap through which the Chinese might escape.

The Japanese attributed the success of their Suchow offensive to tactics designed to divert Chinese attention to Taierhchwang and lure large Chinese forces to that sector while Japanese forces moved quickly and in small units from the south, escaping Chinese attention util they were near the Lunghai line.

Meanwhile, the fast-moving Japanese war machine struck at other points along the Lunghai line in an effort to gain complete possession of this "life line" across Central China and prepare for the big drive on Hankow, the Provisional Capital.

The Japanese launched a direct attack on Lanfeng, 120 miles west of Suchow, preparatory to attacks on Kweiteh and Kaifeng, key cities on the western section of the Lunghai. Their intention appeared to be to drive as quickly as possible to Chengchow, junction of the Lunghai and Peiping-Hankow Railways, and then follow the latter southward to Hankow.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's crack Central Government troops, withdrawn from Suchow a few days ago, were believed to be concentrating to block the westward advance.

One Japanese column reported it had crossed Lake Weishan in small boats and captured Peihsien, 20 miles northwest of Suchow. Another column was said to have crossed the Grand Canal, northeast of the beleaguered city, and advanced to within 10 miles of its walls.

Recent breaches of the Lunghai Railway have left all major Chinese lines either captured or out of commission except the Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Kowloon, which are being bombed daily.

Tibetan-Yunnan Outbreak

SHANGHAI, May 19 (AP)—Reports from missionaries at Atuntze, on the Tibetan-Yunnan border, today told of a miniature war which grew out of the execution of a Tibetan official charged with 200 murders and innumerable caravan robberies.

Acting on three-year-old orders from the Yunnan Government, Yunnan soldiers shot the official.

When his feudal retainers heard of his execution they attacked the town and captured the blockhouse. After days of fighting the defenders of the town surrounded them and executed 19.

Japs Threaten U. S. Flier

SEATTLE, Wash., May 19 (AP)—Elwyn Gibbon, former Army flier and newspaperman, told reporters today after his arrival from the Orient, that Japanese secret police constantly threatened him for his activities as a flying instructor with China's Air Force.

Mr. Gibbon was returning to the United States when Japanese removed him from the liner Empress of Asia at Yokohama.

"Russia's help to the Chinese cause," he said, "is something to be reckoned with. They have splendid equipment and well-trained fliers."

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HARTFORD, Conn. — North Whitney Street, near Farmington Ave.; pleasant, sunny room, breakfast if desired. 3-6128.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave., 84th St. (Apt. 4-N)—Newly renovated, single, double, moderate; near church; kitchen privileges. SU. 7-7635.

N. Y. C., 255 West 108th (Wilke)—Lovely corner room, private running water, home environment; reasonable; near church. ACademy 3-3078.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th Street (Apt. 3A)—Desirable room for woman. MRS. MILLS. Circle 7-6300, Ex 3 A, or AC 2-8563.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, repairing, etc. Delivery service. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Independence 3-5555

SILVERWARE

SAVINGS on all kinds of Silverware. Repairing, Replating. A. EINSOHN, 507 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C., Vanderbilt 3-8490.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OFFICE man, experienced, reliable, orders, inventories, billing, correspondence, details. Write Box R-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-34, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDUCATED English woman wants summer position as companion or chaperon; experienced driver. Dayeroft School, Noroton Heights, Stamford, Conn.

MIDDLE-AGED colored woman wishes to do house work; has references. 14 Grove St., Athol, Mass. Tel. E-84.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, A1, diversified experience; poise, initiative, dependable; moderate salary. Writ Box M-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
(Adv. Only in the Monitor)
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates $17.50 to $20.00. Send for circular.
D. S. DOOLITTLE, 344 Clairmont, Montclair, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

MIDDLETOWN, R. I., NEWPORT P. O.—Furnished house for rent or sale, directly on ocean; location ideal for children; large lawn, safe bathing; price reasonable. Address Cliff View Cottage, Middletown, R. I., or tel. Newport 898.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MAY FESTIVAL AND DANCE—10-piece dance orchestra; benefit of scholarship fund; May 24th, 9:30 P. M., A. W. A. Ballroom; tickets $1.10; by ROBERT MALONE CHORAL SOCIETY, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Results! Ease of manner, culture, beautiful speech, graceful carriage, walking, poise without pose. ROSAMOND JOYZELLE, TRafalgar 7-1261

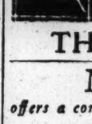
WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED. CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri.-mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our New Summer Sport Shop Is Open
With the Right Clothes for Every Summer Sport
STREET FLOOR
HOWLAND'S



Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

MEIGS
offers a complete and varied selection of
L'AIGLON FROCKS
from $2.95 to $10.95
second floor of fashions

We Sell
Domino Cane Sugar
and many other Monitor-advertised products.
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone: Greenwich 1498
Hours: 10 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Carry
WATSON'S *Beautiful* STERLING SILVER
being advertised in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor
W. D. WEBB, Inc.
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We solicit your patronage

For
REPAIRS, APPLIANCES and CONTRACTING
call
Sound Beach Electrical Co.
Tel. Old Greenwich 7-0850

New England Carpet Cleaning Company
We clean anything from Gloves to Rugs
DYEING
160 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
GENERAL ELECTRIC
HOME APPLIANCES

THOSE PESKY MOTHS
Moth Bags—Moth Flakes
Moth Paper in Sheets
Moth Balls—Moth Crystals
"Rol-Unda" Moth Chest
Greenwich Hardware Co.

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co.
713 MAIN STREET 7-6461

SHORTCAKE BISCUIT
20c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

ABERLE Trezur
Pirouette Crepe PROPORTIONED HOSIERY
All-way Stretch—All Spring Colors
$1 a pair
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

"The Gardener's Omnibus"
by E. I. Farrington. $3.75
We also have a large selection of other gardening books.
Witkower's
77 ASYLUM STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

Coombs
744 MAIN STREET

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1802

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

79 W. MAIN STREET
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

See Le Witt for Repair Service
Diamonds set, jewelry repaired, watches and clocks repaired. For 44 years we have been known for quality workmanship.
M. C. Le Witt *Jewelers*
Up One Flight
299 Main Street, New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coal ★ COKE
If you have any heating problems call us for free service.
100% Test Fuel Oils
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
PHONE 54116 135 TEMPLE ST.

AUTO ELECTRIC
SALES & SERVICE CO.
Specialized Automotive Service
Ignition—Brakes—Radiators
Carburetors—Radio—Shock Absorbers
120 Goffe Street 2-4141

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards CLEANERS.

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry and Greeting Cards
Chapel Street, at the Taft

Phillips Store
Cut Rate
Cosmetics—Perfumes
Toilet Articles
47 CENTER ST. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3126

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers *Silversmiths*
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

We Store MEN'S OVERCOATS for $1.00
MONARCH LAUNDRY
149 DERBY AVENUE

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Mary Lyons'
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk, 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk, 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.
9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready for Summer
New Dresses!
Smart and inexpensive silks, cottons; including famous "Westbury" cotton exclusive with us.
$3.95 to $19.50
H. Frankels & Sons

Kane's Super Food Market
667 Main St., St. Johns Place
Where Thousands Shop and Save
Quality Foods—Moderate Prices
TEL. 3-0978

Join Our
KENWOOD BLANKET CLUB
50c a Week
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK ST.

Fuel Oils
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building STamford 3-2188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Stamford Storage Co.
MOVING
Local and Long Distance
Furniture—Moving
Hauling Safes, Machinery, etc.
Every Load Insured, of Course
OFFICE TEL. 3-7565
Warehouse 4-3824 Luther St.

NEW WHITE CAPE COD
Six rooms, oil burner, tiled bath, concealed radiation, fireplace, sunroom, heated garage, slate roof, fine residential section. Price $8,500. Bank mortgage $5,000. Open for inspection. Apply to
Lindsey Vick of the Vick Realty Company
135 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Tel. 4-2197

SILK FINISH GABARDINE SUITS
It's the custom fabric and careful needlework that make these fine Gabardines look and wear better. $38.50
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes
L. Spelke & Son, Stamford
I. Miller, New Haven
I. Miller, Hartford

Frank R. Sandmeyer William C. Whitelaw
Sandmeyer's Garage
Auto Repairing in All Its Branches
TOWING—STORAGE
Amoco Gas and Oils
United Service Motors
Stamford 4-5931 Darien 11 Noroton Hghts., Conn.

ABBOTT MARKERS
FOR
BIBLE and S. & H.
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.

A Laundry Service for Every Household Need
TEL. 3-1003
Yale Laundry, Inc.
579 PACIFIC STREET

TELEPHONE 3-0349
THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Desk and Wall Calendars, Sales Stimulators, Mimeographing, Printing
TOMS ROAD, STAMFORD, CONN.
Delivery within radius of 10 miles

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Heating, Plumbing
Sheet Metal Work
Roofing, Oil Burners
Fuel Oil
Barlow Bros. Co.
61 Field Street Phone 4-4129

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We're Headquarters for
Women's Silk Hosiery
We carry only *Standard Makes* that can be depended on for best styles and good value.
TRY US
Down Go Prices!
During our big
MAY SALES DAYS
Special prices on dozens of things you need right now—come and be convinced that our prices are down.
The Miller & Peck Co.

SAXE & FLOTO
41 WEST MAIN STREET Phone 3-1112

Beautiful Flowers for Memorial Day
Agents for HOTPOINT and FAIRBANKS-MORSE Refrigerators, Washing Machines and Electric Ranges.
A large stock of Fertilizers, Garden Seed, Lawn Fencing and Paints.
Strauss Hardware Co.
395 East Main Street Phone 5-1103

The "Laura Lane" Slip
for Beauty, Fit and Service
$1.98 to $3.98
SECOND FLOOR
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Let us Zoric-clean your clothes so they will be in readiness for MEMORIAL DAY
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

New SUMMER STYLES of Fashions Preferred
"As Seen in Harper's and Vogue"
Exclusively Yours at
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone: Plaza 6625
Hours: 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We offer fine PERIOD Groupings, at very attractive prices, in Maple and Mahogany, for the Bedroom, Living Room and Dining Room.
Wm. P. Stein Co.
225-227 West Saratoga St. just east of Howard
Phone Calvert 5421 We Deliver

E. A. SCHAFER
G. W'M. SCHAFER JR.
Choice Lamb, Veal and Pork
537-539 Lexington Market
BALTIMORE, MD.

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters—Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 3733

CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

Ver 1245 517 N. Charles Street
Hair Styling and Permanents
All Branches of Hair Culture
Cosmetics
ELIZABETH COBB
MARGUERITE BRANNAN

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

ALBANY

THE HARRY SIMMONS FURNITURE CO.
Located at the corner of Broadway and Madison Ave., out of the high rent district, are now featuring a fine line of
SUMMER FURNITURE
at low prices, in keeping with low cost of selling.

WHITNEY'S
Good News for Spring 1938
Thrift-Bilt Shoes for Women—$3.95
NEW DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR

The VAN HEUSEN CHARLES COMPANY
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

COTRELL and LEONARD
MATRIX SHOES
Exclusive with Us in Albany

BINGHAMTON

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Cement, Lime Plaster, Sewer Pipe Flue Lining, Brick Steel Products
Spring Prices Convenient Paying Plan

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Over the Holiday
Before planning your Memorial Day excursion, be sure to see these smart sport outfits on display in our sports section, second floor.
at McLEAN'S

Spend More of Your Time Out-of-Doors!
Sissons goes in for smart Sport Wear to help you make the most of Summer Play.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Established 1842

BLUE COAL
Sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
BUILDING MATERIALS
315 Court Street 27 Jarvis Street
80 Baldwin Street, Johnson City

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
Complete New Stock of New
White and Summer Shoes
I. Miller, Bostonian, Carlisle, and Others

BRONXVILLE

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
HAIRDRESSING
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

Estab. 1913
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH
SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD Tel. 4545

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENS & KELLY'S
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Headquarters for
GENERAL ELECTRIC
HOTPOINT
Ranges—Refrigerators and Other Electric Appliances

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L 5416

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

LAW
Books and Blanks
BUSINESS
Stationery and Supplies
WILLIAMSON'S
Serving the Profession Since 1870
43 Niagara Street CL. 0026

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

CORTLAND

The A. T. DUNN CO.
Reduced Prices Now
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal That Satisfies"
126 Elm Street Phone 48

CORTLAND—HOMER

PHONE 52 FOR
'blue coal'
Weyerhauser 4 square lumber
Chi-Namel Paint
MAXSON & STARIN

GLOVERSVILLE

For
Out of Doors Play Times
Complete Lines of
Golf, Tennis, Fishing Supplies
E. S. Batcheller & Co.
HARDWARE DEPT. STORE
97 N. MAIN ST. Phone 2105

The New White Kid
FOOT REST Models for Women
Are Ready for Your Inspection
Lovely New Pump and Tie Patterns
Charles Brookins
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

You get the most for your motoring dollar at COLONIAL ESSO DEALER
"Happy Motoring"
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.

Every House Needs Westinghouse
B. E. Shell Company
53 West Fulton Street

COTHAM GOLD STRIPE
79c - 1.00 - 1.15 - 1.35
ARGERSINGER'S
The New Imperial Washable WALLPAPERS
are ready for your approval
COWLES, BROWN & CO.

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

AWNINGS
"Taylor Made"
Ask for Estimates and Samples
Nelson A. Taylor Co., Inc.

ITHACA

Wedding Gifts in Sterling
Silver grows lovelier with age whether the gift be a $50.00 pitcher or a $1.50 lemon fork. Weight, design and finish are of the best—
$15.00
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
JEWELERS

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, *Grocers*
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

EASY WASHERS
$59.95 with pump
ROTHSCHILD'S
ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

EMIL JONES Friendly Service
Mobilubrication
Firestone Tires
Washing Polishing
MAIN STREET AT SIXTH Phone 74-925
SOCONY

27th Anniversary Sale
Now in Progress
NELSON'S of Jamestown
"Chautauqua Region's Fine Dept. Store"

KENMORE

AIR-STEP and Brownbilt Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMON'S
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 Delaware Ave. Kenmore, N. Y.

VIOLA STEVENS
2828 DELAWARE AVENUE
Hats and Accessories
Open Tues.-Thurs.-Sa., Evenings

Kenmore Boot Shop
Comfortable Shoes
Ri 2064
2870 Delaware Ave.

Moeloth & Hafert *Jewelers*
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694
De 0418 We Deliver

Your
Red and White Store
46 Myron Ave.
A. Miller *Meats* A. L. Copley *Groceries*

NORGE *Whirlator* OIL BURNER
M. DUSEL, HARDWARE
3147 Delaware Avenue Ri. 9635

WALL PAPER PAINTS
"SAVE THE SURFACE"
Ernest E. Schuster
PAINTING CONTRACTOR and DECORATOR
FLOORS REFINISHED
Riverside 3567 215 La Salle Ave.

Kenmore Haberdashery

Warm Weather Clothes for Men and Boys
2874 Delaware Ave. Open Evenings

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH SERVICE
Henry Mallette
Repairs on All Cars
Vine Street At the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

YAHN RADIO CO.
LARCHMONT'S LEADING RADIO HEADQUARTERS
1929 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larch. 2121

Long Island

BALDWIN

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick rd
Baldwin 14
Baldwin 4767

Decorative Plates, Cups and Napkins for Decoration Day
Also, Remember Father's Day Gifts—Greeting Cards—Games
Baldwin Gift Shop
ED. STEINER, Prop.
100 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

GEORGE L. ROSS
Insurance in All Its Branches
98 Merrick Road, Baldwin, L. I.
Auto Insurance Our Specialty

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2666
Peppy & Al's Dairy
Fancy Dairy and Grocery Products
Appetisers
1815 MOTT AVENUE
Prompt Delivery

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst
Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

Little Washington Market
CHARLES and JOSEPH, Prop.
Dairy, Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
We specialize in sandwiches
Phone Cedarhurst 4219, 4121 443 Central Ave.

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WESTBURY FROCKS
3.95 and 6.50——Sizes 12 to 42
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Food of Exceptional Merit
NANCY'S TEA ROOM
Luncheon 35c-50c Dinner 65c
Afternoon Tea Sunday 75c
41-13 Kissena Blvd., opp. the Library

SLIP COVERS
Made to Order
Exclusive Materials
Guaranteed Workmanship
WIGOD'S
36-48 Main Street Ind. 3-3235—6

North Shore's Leading
Furriers
Blachas & Mellides
DRY COLD STORAGE
$2. minimum charge
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235
Pictures Framing Gifts

THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Mirrors Venetian Blinds Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

BURWOOD TENNIS COURTS
Beautiful courts, all rebuilt
191st Street and Northern Blvd.
Telephone Flushing 7-5025

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANC RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere.
No Job Too Big or Too Small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd Street
Phone Bayside 9-6450

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-0977, Fl. 9-0987

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

RUGS CLEANED
Washed, Repaired, Stored
Upholstering, Slip-Covers, Funriture Repairng
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-00 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

We Invite Your Inspection of Our Imprinted Stationery
Your Name and Address
$1.00 and up
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-6290

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens
CLEVELAND 3-4038 MODERATE PRICES
OLGA HELD
Hairdresser
Open Nights
Tues. and Fri. 8 P. M. 81-37 Lefferts Blvd.

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

ALMA ELLYSON
BEAUTY SHOP
Dressmaking—Millinery Alterations
87 So. Main St., Freeport, Over Weiss

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2820
25 Henry Street
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Pitterman's Market
131 So. Main St. Ph. Freeport 1946
A Dependable Place to Buy Prime Meats and Quality Groceries

FREEPORT—Merrick

Our Contract Will Protect You on Price!!
Kenneth E. Nagle, Inc.
Hewlett Ave., Merrick, L. I.
Freeport 2080

FUEL OILS

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

VICTOR RECORDS
Excellent Library of Red Seals and Popular Dances
RADIO SERVICE
$1—House Calls—$1
BARROW
25 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck
Great Neck 2015

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

BROWER LUMBER CORPORATION
SUCCEEDING
NASSAU LUMBER CO., Inc.
Building Materials
HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK
Telephone Hempstead 370

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

Ph. Hempstead 2732 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD TPKE. NEAR NASSAU BLVD.

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Hempstead 6100
Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.
New York

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
43 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8911
Hempstead 635
East Second St. off Roslyn Road
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

HOLLIS

Burch Printing Co.
"A Concern of Reputation"
Printing in all its Branches
One or a Million
191st Street at Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-2421

JACKSON HEIGHTS

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS
Made by factory trained men using factory equipment and specified factory parts.
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
3741 82ND STREET
HA 9-5555

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Unusually Good Home Baked Cakes and Pies
37-63 83rd Street Hav. 6150

Atterod's Beauty Salon
Hairdressers
The Home of the Perfect Permanent
3559 82nd Street Newtown 9-8950

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-18 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

Public Stenographer
ELEANOR M. HODGDON
Mimeographing—Multigraphing
Notary Public
Mail and telephone service.
81-11 Roosevelt Ave. Room 1
Tel., Bus., Hav. 4-6954
Tel., Res., Newtown 9-1757

COLONY DRUG CO.
The Only Real Cut-Rate Drug Store
COSMETICS and PERFUMES
37-29 82ND STREET Hav. 9-8370

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2534

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MUELLER'S
Summer Candies
Other Than Chocolate
Old-Time Favorites
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE

M. L. LEVISON
Lawn Mowers and Complete Line of Garden Tools
Lawn and Flower Seeds, Fertilizer
Porch and Garden Furniture
35 Atlantic Avenue Lyn. 75

MANHASSET

WRIGHT HARDWARE
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store
MANHASSET

PATCHOGUE

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones | Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

QUEENS VILLAGE

SAMUEL SCHNEIDER
I Am Equipped to Serve Your Every Need in
FURS
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
Queens Village, L. I.
Near Jamaica Ave. Missouri 7-0527

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

18 Flavors!
Our Ice Cream Is as Pure as It Is Delicious
Stop in for a soda, sundae or frappe. Or telephone for a quart to be delivered.
JAHN'S
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave.

Fitting the Hard-to-Fit Foot for 21 Years
"White Shoes for Summer"

The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Exquisite Bridal Veils
(Our Only Store)
106-13 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

Peters & Angelbeck

Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-0200

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

SLACKS
Cheviots—Flannels
Linens—Gabardines
$1.95 to $6.95
SPORT SHIRTS
$1.00 to $3.50
PLESSER & SONS
9105 Jamaica Ave.
Manhattan Shirts—Stetson Hats

EXCLUSIVE—YES
But never expensive
JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
Children's Outfitters
9019 JAMAICA AVE., WOODHAVEN
115-11 JAMAICA AVE., RICH. HILL

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Draperies
Curtains
Estimates Gladly Given
91-17 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 7-2030

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen
19 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 2463

MINART DRUG STORE
COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

Rent a Maytag Washer or Ironer
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand
Rockville Cen. 6429

ST. ALBANS

25c Beauty Shop
All Rinses Included Free
Permanent Waving a Specialty
ELLA M. ADAMS, Mgr.
113-37 FARMERS AVE.

MAMARONECK

REFRIGERATORS
GARDEN FURNITURE
BOAT SUPPLIES
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
161 E. Post Road Tel. 1280

SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
Squibb Household Products
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 89
"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

Peggy Marsh
brings to Mamaroneck a grand collection of Sportswear, including cotton frocks, active and spectator togs at $3.75 and up.
136 MAMARONECK AVE.
Directly opposite Playhouse

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasion
House of Flowers
Proctor Bldg. Oakwood 9639

Marigold Beauty Shop
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
Complete Head $5.00
Three Quarter Head $3.50
Ringlet Ends $3.00
39 East Third St., cor. of Second Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-53 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

"Certified" Cold Storage to Protect Your Furs
Expert Remodeling by
BEREY
Craftsman of Reliability in
Furs
OAkwood 2554 Prospect and Crary Avenues

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.

MOUNT VERNON
Fleetwood

We welcome the opportunity of rendering you every complete banking service.
FLEETWOOD BANK
Broad and Locust Streets
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Member
Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Daily Trips To and From New York
SAMUEL LIGHTBODY
(The original Lightbody. Established 1925)
Moving Storage Express
also
Used and New Furniture For Sale
376 Main Street New Rochelle 550
1 Madison Ave., New York City
Lexington 2-4822

Watson Sterling
PATTERN: JULIANA
Leonard Talner
Jeweler
565 Main St.,
New Rochelle
N. R. 3692

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
COTTONS FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS
- Dresses
- Curtains
- Bedding

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
Direct From Our Farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
PHONE 8010

THE CAKE BOX TEA ROOM
Mary A. Nash
FIFTEEN YEARS OF CONSCIENTIOUS SERVICE IN NEW ROCHELLE
111 Centre Ave. N. R. 6112

COLLOM SPORT SHOP
Judith Anderson
Clothes for Town and Country
10 Lockwood Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE 5424

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx
(Continued)

For Decoration Day
A Large Selection of
WHITE SHOES
for the entire family.
FISHER'S
2968 Third Ave., near 153rd Street
BRONX, N. Y.

Florence Corsetry
Our new Spring Foundations and Brassieres are the most outstanding models; and correctly fitted.
2504 GRAND CONCOURSE
NEAR FORDHAM ROAD BRONX, N. Y.

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Harper Method Shop
Mrs. Helga Nelsen

Shampooing
Children's Care
Permanent Waving
885 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Cor. Church Avenue
National City Bank Building
Buckminster 2-5907 Suite 212

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue

MEN'S WEAR
Vacation Needs
Polo Shirts by Manhattan, $1.00 and up
Athletic Shirts and Shorts, 35c each and up
Interwoven Hose, 35c pair and 55c pair
White Shirts, $1.45 and up
COLIN BROS.
1070 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Near Beverly Road Open Evenings

Spring Showing
Millinery
BUNNY SHERMAN
7712 Fifth Avenue

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARBER SERVICE
In addition to our luxurious service in our splendidly appointed shop, our experts will call at your home or office anywhere in Greater New York.
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 E. 48TH STREET WI 2-5900

Arthur H. Cohen
INSURANCE
505 Fifth Ave. MU 2-3224

A. DOLINGER
Wa 3-8829
Permanent Wave Specialist
503 West 181st Street
Near Amsterdam Ave.

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PEEKSKILL

M. A. BURNS MARKET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
We carry many brands nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
943 Second Street Telephone 433

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service.

NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
Kurzhals Bros., Inc.
Main St. and Nelson Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y.

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelhams Flower Shop"
Poinsettias, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolf's Lane

PORT CHESTER

NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
More Power — More Electric Cold — More Economy
Frank L. Rockey
128 NO. MAIN ST. *HARDWARE*

Royal Scarlet Stores
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent Street Tel. 1767
Free Delivery Service

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER
(Continued)

Jesse Davis & Son
Builders' Supplies
Rock Wool Insulation
Paints—Tile—Shingles
Screens
MARVIN PLACE TEL. 4444

LILLIAN SHOP
DRESSES
Silks—Cottons—Rayons
Kickernick Underdress
As You Like It Hosiery
227 WESTCHESTER AVE. Phone 4715

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey, Platt & Co.
MAHOGANY TABLES
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS
Special $14.95
Reg. 19.95
- END TABLES
- COFFEE TABLES
- LAMP SHADES

VAN DYK
B. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
386 MAIN STREET Phone 3528-W

FLEMING'S SHOP
E for
YOUNG MEN
to Size 4
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Streets

Swiss Cleaners & Dyers
The Charm of Your
DRAPES
WILL BE RESTORED with OUR FINE CLEANING
542 Main Street Phone 644

Seasonal Weather Changes Bring Many Changes in Variety of Bake Goods
We Are Always Alert
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street Phone 3503

COTTON DRESSES
1.00 to 5.95
SUMMER SILKS
2.95 to 12.95
SPORTSWEAR
BAUER'S 260 Main St.

ROCHESTER

For information egarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

BARTHOLOMAY
Milk Cream
Ice Cream
Dairy Dept. Main 6523 — Ice Cream Dept. Main 6520
"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Estab. 1822

Leary's
Cleaners & Dyers Inc.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
Known for Quality and Dependability
PHONE MONROE 8484
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
SODAS, LUNCHES, DINNERS, CANDY, GIFTS
38 EAST AVENUE

THERON W. HART
Organist First Church of Christ, Scientist
Teacher of PIANO, ORGAN, COMPOSITION
273 Alexander St. Tel. Stone 5436-J
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Elder's Market
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year 'round! Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
Wilson-Rochester Floral Co.
39-41 FRANKLIN ST. ST. 3453

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Mae-Blanche Beauty Parlor
Specializing in Eugene and Duart Permanent Wave, Hair Styling and All Branches of Beauty Culture.
22 HARWOOD COURT
Telephone Scarsdale 1517
Scarsdale, N. Y.

Neilsen's
Quality
CANDIES • ICE CREAM
Since 1895
67 GARTH ROAD, Opposite Theatre
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 4925
for immediate delivery

LAWN and TERRACE CHAIRS and TABLES
DEVOE PAINTS
WALTER A. HOBLIN, Inc.
1 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 3454

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

FURRIERS TAILORS
ARISTOCRAT
Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
21 Hartsdale Rd. Telephone
Hartsdale, N. Y. W. P. 7528

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900, W. P. 8868

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished
PHONE 4-4811

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

new "towndale frocks" and other new summer dresses arriving daily
berkeley-smith
408 state street

PRATT & LAMBERT
EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

Empire Wallpaper & Paint Co., Inc.
Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paint. Paint and decorate your home and pay later under the MOORE Plan.
(The Store With the Green Front)
223-25 W. WATER STREET

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Quinlan's
Flowers
366 South Warren Tel. 2-7139

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.

HOLZWARTH'S
Groceries—Meats—Vegetables
Delivery Service
1004 Lancaster Ave. Tel. 6-2121, 6-2122

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries — Meats — Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

H. A. HYDE
One season glides into the next; Fashions make their subtle changes, and here you will find the smartest and the loveliest hats of the season in a wide range.
MABEL HYDE TALLMAN
435 SOUTH WARREN TEL. 2-9559

Hear the
HAMMOND ORGAN
SOLD BY
Clark Music Co.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. PHONE 2-3101

Barnes Flower Shop
Our Italian Pottery will enhance your plant and flower gifts
Syracuse Shop 505 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369
Binghamton Shop Riviera Theatre Bldg. Phone 2-4045

Mrs. Robert E. Gilman
Associated with
Bowen, Perry & Fobes
GENERAL INSURANCE
Empire Bldg. Tel. 2-2351

TONAWANDA

WATERSTRAT AWNING CO
Awnings, Tents and Covers
Estimates Cheerfully Given
51 Young Street Phone 1413

Handbags for Spring
241 GENESEE STREET

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

EMPSALL'S
SUMMER COLONY
brings summer "home" to you!
Gliders . . . porch and lawn furniture . . . Deltox summer rugs . . . Vudor porch shades . . . pillows . . . slip covers.
Empsall's

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1377-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. J. Foley Coal Company
Coal and Fuel Oil
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
GREEN PLACE (Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

COTTONS!
KAY DUNHILL, MAYFLOWER, SACSON, and other NATIONALLY ADVERTISED COTTONS.
$2.95 up
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
- AGENT FOR ALLIED VAN LINES
- PACKING, CRATING, SHIPPING
- LIFT VAN SERVICE
- DAILY SERVICE TO N. Y. CITY
- RUG CLEANING

PHONES
White Plains 84 Scarsdale 2929

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry—Provisions
Sea Food
50 LAKE STREET

Free Delivery Tel. W. P. 2278-2279

Ruth Seymour, Inc.

BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
All Branches of Beauty Culture; Pediculture; Cosmetics, Hair Ornaments.
173 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7212
NEW SUMMER FOOTWEAR

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

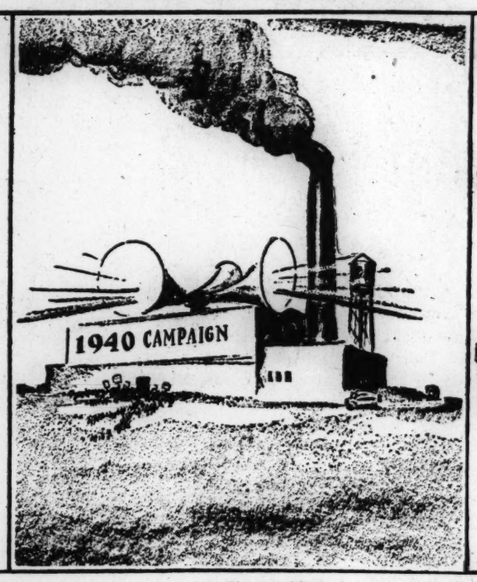
Cartoons of the Week

—Thomas in Detroit News

Guilty of Efficiency

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun

The Fishing Trip Isn't Over Yet



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

One Factory Reopened

—Elderman in Washington Post

Maybe I'd Better Wash the Washboard

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun

Now, If Only the Other Chimneys Would Smoke

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Recording Failure to Vote

Question: Is it contrary to parliamentary procedure for a member of a board to have himself recorded in the minutes of a meeting as not having voted on a particular motion?

Answer: It is not contrary, provided the member seeks and obtains permission of the board to have his abstention from voting recorded in the minutes. It would also be equally necessary to obtain permission of the board to have a vote recorded, except on a roll call vote when it is required that the votes be entered in the minutes.

What goes into the minutes, aside from the record of actual action taken is for the board as a whole to decide and not the prerogative of a single member. This is indicated by the fact that minutes, as written by the clerk or secretary, are submitted at a later meeting for approval, and at that time are subject to additions, eliminations, or corrections by majority vote.

Odds and Ends

Shoe-String Republic

Chile is more than 25 times as long as its average width.

Champion Jumper

The average kangaroo is capable of doing a high jump of 12 feet and a broad jump of 30 feet.

Education in the U. S.

Recent statistics issued by the U. S. Government indicate that out of every 1,000 adults in the United States, 29 have college degrees, and 109 have high school diplomas.

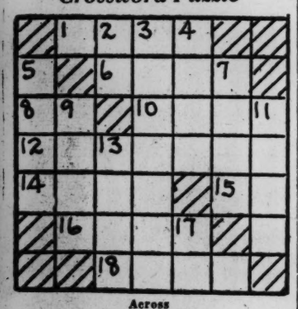
"The Dogs Sold by the Yard"

It is believed that the Dachshund was known in the East long before the Christian era. Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures as early as 2000 B. C. depict dogs of that type.

Hot and Cold

Industry uses not only high temperatures and pressures but also extremely low ones, which is especially true of the petroleum industry where the de-waxing process for refining oil takes place at temperatures of 75 degrees below zero.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Eccentric rotating pieces
6—Back of the neck
8—Dye
10—Natural drift of events
12—Seaman
14—Level
15—Negation
16—Afresh
18—Act

Down

2—Indefinite article
3—Afternoon performance
4—Whirl
5—Renown
7—Delightful region
9—Melted rock
11—God of love
13—Tear
17—Pronoun

Answers Appear Elsewhere

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

How it came by the name: What? Well, today's cryptogram will tell you when you've solved it:

NAMZ XQZZMJ NBC DFMJ, GMDGHM ICMX .KD BXTDIJZ KD KAM "NQKAXJBNQZL-JDDO." KABK QC ADN "XJBN-QZL-JDDO" JMPMQFMX QKC ZBOM.

Missing Heads and Tails

Can you fill in new letters to make new words from those listed below? If done correctly, the vertical letters will spell 2 new words:

—EAVE	EVEN—
—STOP	DRAM—
—CORN	COAT—
—RINK	SCOW—
—LATE	TALE—

Letter Changing

Here's another from a Maryville, Tenn., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing OLD to NEW in 8 moves.

How Many Votes?

In a certain election, 12,420 votes were cast. The defeated candidate received 210 fewer votes than the winner. How many had each?

Fun With Antonyms

The title tells the story. Ten words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	decided	unsuitable	
2	favorable	graceful	
3	sociable	doubtful	1
4	artificial	assured	
5	troubled	arrogant	
6	active	inadvisable	
7	funny	peaceful	
8	appropriate	sincere	
9	doubtful	serious	
10	ungainly	sluggish	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Fore—

Monitor Camera Club From John Orlando Orcutt, Los Angeles

Heap Big—

Daily Anecdote

A Willing Listener

One of the most outstanding marks of greatness in the character of Theodore Roosevelt was his willingness, even eagerness, to hear criticism. When he became a contributor to the Kansas City Star in his later years, he had nothing of the small man's pride in what he wrote.

"If you think any of my stuff is rotten," he once said, "don't hesitate to throw it away. I always like criticism. Secretary Root was invaluable in my Cabinet, because he was always ready to oppose my ideas. We used to go round and round, and when he didn't convince me I was wrong he frequently convinced me I would have to modify my position. John Hay disagreed with me. But he was too kind to say so. So he didn't help me so much."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Dressing the Bunny

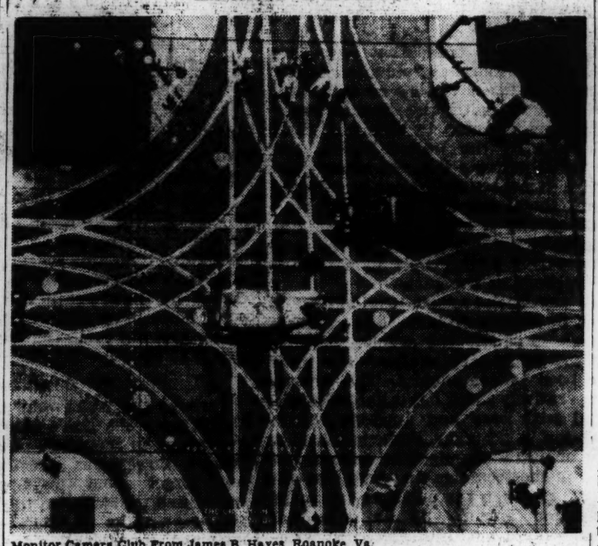
The children are lined up in two groups of equal numbers facing one another. The person conducting the games gives the first child in each line a long strip of material to "dress the bunny." When the signal is given, the first player, if a boy, puts the strip round his neck for a necktie, ties it carefully, counts to three aloud, unties it, and hands it to the next player in line. If a girl, she puts it round her waist for a sash and goes through the same performance.

The side which gets its strip to the end of the line first, wins.—Perley R. W., Melrose, Mass.

Quotation for Today

WHENEVER I have found out that I have blundered, and when I have been contemptuously criticised, and even when I have been overpraised, it has been my greatest comfort to say to myself, "I have worked as hard and as well as I could, and no man can do more than this."—DARWIN.

Traffic Pattern



Monitor Camera Club From James B. Hayes, Roanoke, Va.

"City Plaid" in the Heart of Roanoke, Va.

Brevities

North American Newspaper Alliance: A Scandinavian hydraulic engineer has developed an apparatus for producing artificial fog. We call ours Congress.

Punch ©: A gossip writer declares that the sight of a train pulling out never fails to move him. He should try getting to the station two or three minutes earlier.

Humorist: The other day a man was ejected from a Glasgow meeting for booing loudly. He needn't have bothered; there was no intention of taking up a silver collection.

Toronto Star: If someone sold an electric cord with a guarantee that it would kink, people would know what to expect.

Detroit News: "Whistle while you work" isn't a bad rule around the busy business establishment, always provided it is restricted to dwarfs.

St. Louis Star-Times: Dr. Glenn Frank calls New Deal policies "government by hunch." Tut, tut, Dr. Frank—and you a former college president! You mustn't say "hunch"—say "extrasensory perception."

In Lighter Vein

The Office Boy Says:

Getting zero on his report card means nothing to the average school child.

Proving the Case

"Did you protest against the movie that represents your race as disorderly?"

"Did we? We wrecked the place."—Advance.

Patience

A man had been waiting patiently in the post office, but could not attract the attention of either of the girls behind the counter.

"The evening cloak," explained one of the girls to her companion, "was a redingote design in gorgeous lama brocade with fox fur and wide pagoda sleeves."

At this point the long-suffering customer broke in with:

"I wonder if you could provide me with a neat purple stamp with a dinky perforated hem. The tout ensemble deliberately treated on the reverse side with mucilage. Something at about three cents."—Wall St. Journal.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Map Making

A young architect, unable to find work in his chosen field, has made a job for himself in a new one—he has become a map maker. He started in his home town by drawing and printing an accurate map of the town; then he called on the merchants, the newspapers, the taxi companies, the bakers and grocers, and even the police department, and took orders.

He furnished the maps on a high-grade, smooth-finish paper about five feet square. He left out no detail, putting in all railways, highways, places of business, names of lot owners, names of streets, and important buildings; and he located the water hydrants and electric lines. He charged two prices for these maps: those in colored inks, $15; those in plain black and white, $5.

When he had sold all the maps that he could in his home town (and he sold many), he moved to another town and canvassed it and so on, and he has found his business is so profitable that he plans no return to architecture.—E. S. C., Moscow, Idaho.

The Way of It

"Well," remarked a married man after examining his friend's new flat, "I wish I could afford a place like this."

"Yes," said his friend, "you married men have better halves, but we bachelors usually have better quarters."—Glasgow People's Journal.

Shepherd of the Flock

"What's Dick doing now?"

"Well, Dick is a stock salesman."

"And William?"

"He's a minister."

"And Tom?"

"Well, Tom is engaged in politics."

"And you?"

"I'm farming—and feeding Dick and William and Tom."

Too Bad

An American visitor was taken to Trafalgar Square, where his eagle eye soon spotted the Nelson Column.

"Who is that guy at the top?" he asked.

"That's Nelson," replied his English companion.

"Who is he, anyway?"

"Oh!" the Englishman answered, proudly, "he's the man who made England what she is."

"Too bad," said the other, sadly. "Too bad to blame it all on one man."—Tit-Bits.

—'n' Aft

John Orlando Orcutt, Los Angeles

—Little Chief

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Wisdom of Patty

Utica, N. Y.

Patty, the fluffy black Persian kitten, had grown to be a dignified mother cat, much loved for her intelligence and sweetness of disposition. She had had several families to her credit, each of which seemed more dear to the heart of the mother than the previous one. Patty's coral tongue had kept the kittens beautifully washed and groomed at all times.

The present family lay fat and sleek in their basket, which had been placed directly under the cottage window in order that the little purrers might get all the air possible, as the weather had been unusually warm.

As often happens, the temperature dropped suddenly during the night. The soft breeze became now a sharp, cold wind loaded with moisture, which swept through the room. Patty's mistress, lying on her couch near by, thought rather vaguely of the little family under the window and of their possible discomfort; but being heavy with sleep, she failed to rouse herself sufficiently to go to their rescue. Not so with the alert little mother cat.

Twice the sleeper was dimly conscious of a jump upon the bed. Seeming to get no help in this way, Patty evidently felt that the responsibility lay with herself. Some time elapsed, and then Patty's mistress sensed two soft paws pressed against her shoulder—and the next instant a baby kitten was dropped into her arms. After this one was quieted and comforted, a return trip was made to the basket for another darling.

Not until the whole little family had been safely transferred from the cold, damp basket to their new quarters, did the mother allow herself to settle down to rest.

When morning broke, Patty's mistress, now fully awake, realized, somewhat to her surprise and greatly to her amusement, that she had shared her bed during the long night hours with mother cat and her kittens.

Wise, faithful Patty! Her best human friend had failed her in time of need, but she arose to the occasion and rescued her precious family from discomfort and possible danger by carrying them to the safest, warmest place known to her.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Samaritan Quarter In Nablus

Of the once powerful religious group or sect of the Samaritans, often mentioned in the Bible, but few members remain, only about 150 in fact; and they live in their own quarter of the town of Nablus, the ancient Shechem.

This Samaritan section of the town is to be found on the lower slopes of Mount Gerizim, and is characterized by the fact that the majority of its streets are in the nature of tunnels, roofed in with stone; and even in midafternoon of a brilliantly sunny day, when the writer traversed them, they appeared dark and somewhat forbidding. After nightfall, he was told, it is all but impossible to find one's way along them, as street lights are conspicuous by their absence. Then, too, the stone roofs of many of these streets or lanes are so low that it is almost impossible to walk upright while making one's way along them.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: When dinner was over, people used to adjourn to the "withdrawing-room." That is how "drawing-room" received its name.

Missing Heads and Tails: HEADS, TAILS.

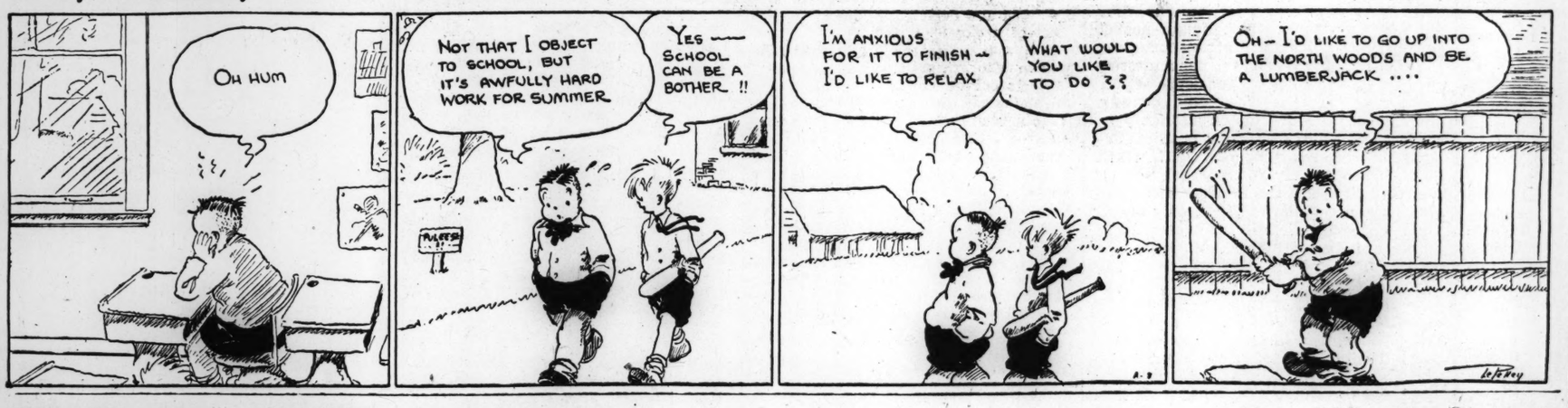
Letter Changing: Old, odd, add, aid, did, din, den, dew, new.

How Many Votes?: Defeated candidate, 6,105; winning candidate, 6,315.

Fun With Antonyms: Decided-doubtful; artificial-sincere; troubled-peaceful; active-sluggish; funny-serious; appropriate-unsuitable; doubtful-assured; ungainly-graceful.

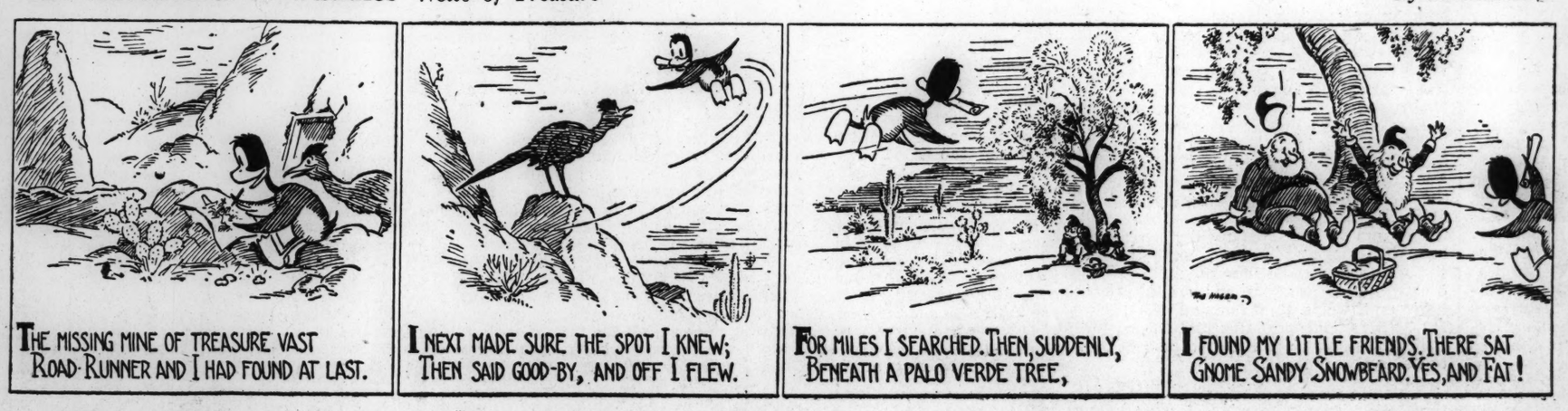
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Restful Days*

By LE PELLEY


OH HUM
NOT THAT I OBJECT TO SCHOOL, BUT IT'S AWFULLY HARD WORK FOR SUMMER
YES — SCHOOL CAN BE A BOTHER !!
I'M ANXIOUS FOR IT TO FINISH — I'D LIKE TO RELAX
WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO DO ??
OH — I'D LIKE TO GO UP INTO THE NORTH WOODS AND BE A LUMBERJACK ....

The Adventures of Waddles—*News of Treasure*

By THE HAGERS


THE MISSING MINE OF TREASURE VAST ROAD-RUNNER AND I HAD FOUND AT LAST.
I NEXT MADE SURE THE SPOT I KNEW; THEN SAID GOOD-BY, AND OFF I FLEW.
FOR MILES I SEARCHED. THEN, SUDDENLY, BENEATH A PALO VERDE TREE,
I FOUND MY LITTLE FRIENDS. THERE SAT GNOME SANDY SNOWBEARD. YES, AND FAT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Substitute Prosperity

GRADUALLY the American people are learning that living off the Government isn't really living. Millions who have been on relief know that. And thousands of businessmen who have complained of Washington's waste while asking for federal funds for their own towns and states are looking now for a more solid support for permanent prosperity. Many who felt that the pump was primed temporarily before 1937 are more than doubtful that it can be today.

The present call for pump priming comes from politicians who think they need that kind of moisture to cultivate votes between now and November and from retail businesses or contractors who are willing to chance the future if only immediate spending can be spurred. But the more farsighted businessman, the more conscientious political leader, the man who wants something better than a relief job—all these and millions of ordinary folk are convinced that Washington is not the fount of prosperity.

They feel, if they do not wholly understand why, that whatever Government may do, the basic hope for better times is in individual effort and enterprise. Since 1933 more than $1,500,000,000 of federal funds has gone into Pennsylvania, but the primary vote indicates that Pennsylvania is not wholly happy.

There has been a political revolution in that State since the Boise Penrose days and it has not all been due to the $1,500,000,000. But whatever political effect that amount has had manifestly cannot be maintained. The money is not available. And whatever effect it may have had in priming the pump cannot be repeated.

Possibly in Florida and other southern states which are normally Democratic and not mainly dependent on industrial activity federal spending may appear "just as good" as real prosperity. But in the great industrial states it cannot be a substitute for basic business revival. And Washington leaders should notice that continued failure of business revival no longer means a more radical political trend, but dissatisfaction with those in power.

Russia Stalks In

X HAS of its own accord assumed a definite quantity in the international equation. Which is to say, Soviet Russia has appeared on the diplomatic scene again with a clear voice speaking through Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff.

An orgy of purges had put Russia in the role of an unknown factor. Weakened within, the Soviet Government withdrew from the diplomatic battle over non-intervention in Spain. Apparently without effort to stem the tide of European consolidation which was moving in the direction of a four-power pact which should exclude Russia, the Soviet Government stood aside while Britain designed with Italy the first section of an anti-Comintern embattlement dedicated to European peace.

It appeared that France was almost ready to add another section when Il Duce's Genoa speech reverberated over Europe with its implied demand that the French adopt the fascistic Insurgent's cause in Spain as against the elected Government's. The echoes appear to have awakened the Russian b[illegible]

But there is no bearish lumbersomeness in the first move the Soviet leaders have taken. They have threatened to renounce their treaty with France unless France co-operates in measures to aid the Spanish Loyalists. France is the softest spot in the four-power wall rising against Russia in Europe. The French are having their troubles with Italy over Tunis, as well as over Spain. Without their Russian alliance they will be in a relatively poor position to bargain with the dictators.

The reappearance of Russia on the diplomatic stage upsets the entire plot as dramatists Chamberlain and Halifax had developed it up until the first-act curtain. A strange power the character in Russian boots has to frighten the rest of the cast. It arises from the paradoxical possibility that if Russia is alienated from the rest of the European family before Germany is finally reconciled to it these two powerful nations may rediscover some of their pre-war respect for each other. Germany and Russia arm in arm is a picture that Berlin's anti-Comintern attitude would [illegible]eem to preclude—but it is a preclusion [illegible]n which nobody dares to count.

Toward Home Rule in Films

PASSAGE of the Neely Bill in the Senate, aimed to prevent block booking and blind selling of motion pictures, represents a victory for organizations interested in improving the standards of films in the United States. Among these organizations are the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and an unusual array of religious and educational groups.

Unaccompanied by a companion bill in the House of Representatives, it is relatively improbable that the measure will become law at the present session of Congress, but the vote of the Senate is a significant expression of opinion.

It may be acknowledged that there is no unanimity among theater owners in favor of the Neely Bill and that block booking makes it easier for the producers to map out a continuous working program. There is no certain assurance that freer choice by individual and independent theater operators would result everywhere in the exhibition of a higher grade of films. But there is good reason to believe that hundreds of neighborhood and small-town theaters would select a more wholesome type of picture than they now get if exhibitors could know in advance more exactly what they are getting and if they had more freedom to follow the preferences of their communities. This in itself is a strong point against blind selling of films.

Via Air Mail

THE words no longer stir the imagination. People take the long envelopes with the red-white-and-blue trimmings for granted. Only the unusual seems to impress us in regard to aviation these days; and apparently neither the current army air maneuvers introducing the "black-out" in war games for the first time nor the observance of Air Mail Week at this time qualify as unusual.

Those who have noted the casual way people have reacted to the war games may find one explanation indirectly in the air mail celebrations. Reports of planes prowling over darkened Connecticut come under the heading of "old stuff" to people now reminded of the first commercial flight from Boston to Hartford and New York back in 1926 when there weren't any b[illegible]acons or floodlit airports to "[illegible]lack out."

Whatever the participants in these much-publicized war games are called upon to show in the way of fancy flying, it is doubtful whether it exceeds the feats performed by the pioneer mail pilots day in and day out. Technological developments have eliminated many of the hazards that beset Uncle Sam's flying postmen a decade ago. That short flight from the spectacular to the commonplace testifies to the skill and courage of the men who travel via air mail.

Dividing Rail Earnings

AMERICAN railroad managements may have to take their choice between the wage cuts they have announced for railroad labor and the financial assistance contemplated for the companies in the Wagner-Steagall bill before Congress. Eight members of the Senate have followed the lead of Senator Robert La Follette in declaring they will not support legislation to help the railroads if the latter persist in plans to reduce wages.

The railroads probably will consider the reduction of labor costs more essential than the obtaining of further loans when they are already overloaded with debt. Mr. La Follette asserts the only solution of the rail problem lies in reorganizations to reduce the fixed charges for interest on debt. Thus management insists the wages of labor must be cut; labor insists the cut must be made in the wages of capital. A look at operating statistics will show that some sacrifices must be made on both sides to bring about a satisfactory situation.

Twenty-five of the forty-eight largest roads in the United States made no net railway operating income during the first three months of this year—that is, they did not even make their out-of-pocket expenses of furnishing transportation, without allowing a cent for bond interest or other fixed charges or for depreciation.

It is true that a better volume of traffic and better revenues may reasonably be expected in times of normal business activity, but even for the year 1937, which now looks relatively good, 42 per cent of the rail mileage of the country was operated at a net deficit after fixed charges and depreciation. This indicates that, however honest their investment, the holders of many railroad securities will have to take a reduction in their rate of pay—their interest returns—either by negotiations or by defaults.

Rail labor faces in some respects a similar situation. The earnings of railroad workers often are not as good as their wage rates would imply, because of layoffs and idle time. This is sometimes given as a reason why hourly rates have to be high, but it works the other way around, too. High wage rates tend to make high freight rates; high freight rates tend to drive traffic to competitors; lost traffic tends to make for lost time. So workers, like management, have a choice to make—between high wages and more work.

In the long run, all sides see volume of traffic as the key to the railroad situation. And that involves the question to which the recent Splawn Report drew pertinent attention, the need for a reliable index of the degree to which competing carriers have been publicly subsidized and to which the terms of competition should be redressed. While that is being obtained, however, it would seem fair and practical for both rail labor and capital to abate somewhat their claims and to present a united recovery front.

Southwest Neighbors

Book News of the Day

TRAVEL to Mexico has become a popular goal for motoring America in the past few years. Among its by-products may be counted an awakened interest in that region of brilliant sunshine, north of the international border, that is generally known as the Southwest. Perhaps Ruth M. Underhill had no intention of beckoning the tourist to explore side paths when she wrote FIRST PENTHOUSE DWELLERS OF AMERICA (New York: J. J. Augustin. $2.75) but the book that she has prepared is compact enough to be slipped in with the luggage, and the handsome photographs that Lilian J. Reichard has provided in generous number are an invitation to investigate the subject further.

As the title suggests, the author is concerned with the Indian tribes that were firmly established long before the coming of the white man and that, despite the vicissitudes of succeeding conquests, have managed to persist. They, too, were immigrants, who presumably came overland from Asia, though many of their own legends insist that they climbed up from inside the earth. By 1 A. D. they had established themselves, and succeeding generations built those amazing dwellings, the ruins of which still attract the archaeologist.

Corn was the secret of their civilization. Its cultivation explained their settled habits. During the days of the Roman Empire and the rise of the Middle Ages in Europe they flourished. Yet two centuries and more before the coming of the Spaniards, decline had set in. The reason, the author suggests, was the same problem that now confronts sections of the West—drought. For twenty-three years the cornfields of Mesa Verde were barren. Bands of more warlike Indians harassed the pueblo builders.

In tracing the tribes that have survived, the author has recounted briefly so much of their history as is known, the struggles with the Spanish conquistadores common to them all, their treatment by the United States, and the tribal customs that they have preserved. As modern civilization has whirled about them, age-old arts have been modified and newer ones adopted that promise larger recompense. Yet in their baskets and pottery may be discerned the heritage of the past.

In any such volume the author is faced by a problem. Shall it be complete enough to satisfy the scholar, or brief and written in popular style? Here there has been a compromise. The text is comparatively short, but it has been prepared with care and apparently with attention to accuracy. Perhaps a livelier type of narration might be desired. But for any shortcomings that might be felt in this direction the publisher has made handsome amends by an attractive format and a wealth of striking illustrations.

E. F. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

New Thresholds

By Frank L. Perrin

BECAUSE of some strange and possibly unexplainable compensating proeess the school year does not seem as long as in the years which the veterans and oldsters recall as another commencement season approaches. From the seat of a Western university comes again the invitation to take part in the observance of the anniversary of a particular class. To its members the occasion is an important one. It is not remembered, perhaps, that each year marks the unbelievable fiftieth, or sixtieth or seventieth anniversary of the scattered and depleted groups of youngsters of a day long past.

One wonders if the young men and women who are preparing to bid adieu to their college homes a month hence are going out into the world with the same measure of hope and courage that inspired their grandparents of two generations past. There is much in the defeatist philosophy of today which tends to discourage them and make them afraid. Many have been led to believe that there are no opportunities for pleasant, profitable or really helpful service. In imagination they may desire the broader fields and the unobstructed view which inspired their forbears to seek out new frontiers to conquer, new horizons to explore.

* * *

There is always the opportunity to serve constructively. It may be that if the prospect is surveyed thoughtfully and without prejudice or prejudgment these opportunities will be found near at hand if we are prepared to take up the work to be done. Perhaps the days of adventuring and pioneering have passed. Those were glorious days, and measurably prosperous. New frontiers were conquered. Homes were made for millions of families from the crowded countries of the Old World. Churches and schools, mills and factories arose along the routes traversed by wagon trains and the trails blazed by trappers and traders. The young men and young women of today are the lineal descendants and beneficiaries of builders.

The time has come when the responsibilities of stewardship rest upon those ready to take up and carry on the work. But lest a grave mistake be made it should be realized that what must now be done is even more important and perhaps more difficult than that which has already been accomplished. The social and economic structure which was reared in the years that now, as we look backward, seem to have been years of affluence and opportunity, is threatened by those who have benefited under its protecting and sheltering influences. These are the enemies within. It is to see to it that irreparable harm is not done to that which has been provided for the benefit of all that those who may feel opportunity is lacking must gain a proper realization of their duty and responsibility.

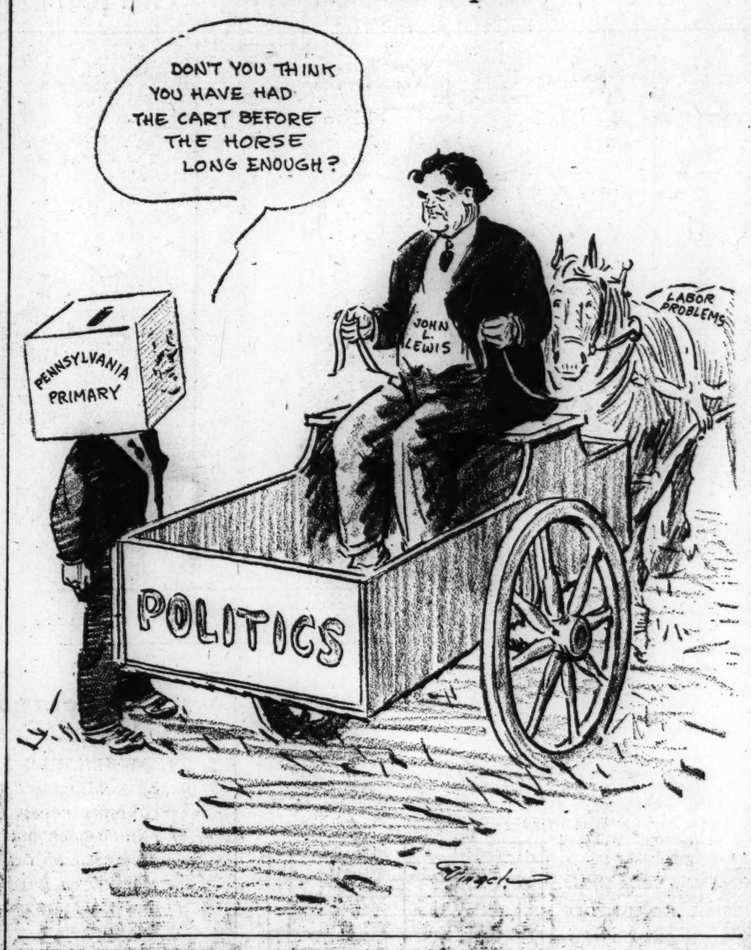
* * *

The American structure, if thus it can be denominated, is viewed jealously and acquisitively by those who would impose upon its builders and their heirs and assigns the systems which have destroyed religious, political and economic freedom of millions of unfortunate people since the year 1918. It is regrettable that their specious arguments and false doctrines appeal at all to the reason of those they seek to deceive.

Should the young man or woman graduate who marches off the campus in June come asking just how he or she can implement the opportunity to defend the heritage of freedom bestowed and thus far reasonably protected, it might be sufficient to remind the inquirer, first of all, to make a reasonable and fair appraisal of the thing possessed. In these days when the belief is so deeply impressed that those who have should be made to share more and more liberally with those who have not, even the balance of reasonableness and common justice is upset, and supposedly fixed economic and political horizons are distorted.

There is work enough to keep the college graduate of tomorrow or next month busy until he or she is reminded, surprisingly, that the class of '38 is about to observe its fiftieth anniversary if the battle to which democracy is now challenged is to be won. Temporizing with the vicious forms of evil which threaten the glorious structure committed to the care of youth cannot be condoned. The call is not the call of the alarmist. Unadorned truth tells the plain story in language which those who run can read. The thresholds now being approached mark the open door to opportunity and duty.

The Ballot Box Speaks


DON'T YOU THINK YOU HAVE HAD THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE LONG ENOUGH?
PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARY
POLITICS
JOHN L. LEWIS
LABOR PROBLEMS

Hark, Hark! the Lark

RAIN had fallen and a birch tree was vibrant with swelling buds. One field, closer to the sun, had turned a light, exciting green. Spring had kissed that meadow while it slept, and tiptoed past.

Wait! What was that sound? We stopped the car to listen. All the ecstasy of coming green, and swelling buds; all the pride of bursting foliage, the warmth of rich, black earth was in that sound. Out of childhood's earliest remembrance, youth's dreaming adolescence, maturity's richer promise came that sound. Romeo said it to Juliet:—"It is the lark!"

* * *

Perhaps the years were at ten when I first knew the lark's song. It was my awakening to the magic of nature. Until then a flower was something to pick and forget about, perhaps leaving it wilted and miserable on the ground. The fun was in the plucking — and short stemmed it was, broken off just beneath the bud. Not until many moons had passed, did I learn the joy of sliding my fingers gently down the length of a slender, cool-green stem, breaking it just where it met the damp earth, and coming away with a graceful bloom. At ten, everything is staccato, even flower picking. Quick, and to the point. If you come off with the flower, what more can be asked?

Until then, the first robin meant—not a winged creature to watch with tender eyes, but — roller skates, baseball, marbles, and long hours reading in the crotch of the apple tree. Childhood is chiefly egocentric. It likes what has some very definite relationship to itself. The awakening to beauty comes later.

* * *

We had gone early to put the cottage to rights, to make a fire and heat out the chill of a long winter; to brush the cobwebs from the corners and hang up the lanterns. I had been sent for milk—we had to row half a mile up the lake.

The farmer's wife came down the path to meet me, glad to see the return of summer visitors after a winter's absence.

"After the milk again, be ye? And how's all the folks? I see the first robin this morning. Summer'll soon be here," she chattered, taking my pail and leading the way to the dairy. It was cool in there, smelling of damp wood and sweet milk, and I lingered, peering into the depths of the churn, having a glass of new-made buttermilk, and listening to the farmer's wife as she deftly skimmed cream and filled my small pail with milk. We had just left the dairy when we heard it, the dipping, soaring song of the lark.

"What's that?" I whispered.

"The meadow larks are back," she answered dreamily. "Now I know spring's come."

* * *

Farther on, we stopped to listen again. There it came, rising from new-springing grass, singing in the rain. All the unearthly sweetness of coming summer was in his song—soft nets of grass, Mrs. Lark's gentle wing, warm still days — these were its purport.

But my first remembrance is undimmed . . . the wide green meadow with the lake beyond, the simplicity of childhood, quiet roads, the smell of fresh butter and grass still wet with heavy dew.

"Hark, hark! The lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phoebus 'gins arise. . . ."

D. D.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Censorship and Doubt

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I noted with interest the "Letter From Germany" quoted by Mrs. Tausch in your letter columns. It is perhaps well that we readers in countries where opinion is free can see these expressions of loyalty which no doubt many Germans feel for their Government. However, we must be permitted to entertain reservations as to what actual conditions are in any country where the sources of public information are controlled by Government.

We should cease to credit these sources in our own countries the moment they became trammeled by Government decrees. For us the very existence of censorship in any country destroys our confidence in reports from that country. And we do not read the praise of any country without taking our grain of salt, when we know we shall not be allowed to see any balancing criticism, whether justified or not.

M. C. W.

Boston

The Wide Horizon

Reforming Canada's Constitution

By Lloyd Roberts

OTTAWA

CANADIANS have long been aware of the necessity of modernizing their constitution, the British North America Act, if the wheels of government are to turn with speed and efficiency. The ten governments and all political parties, old and young, are agreed in principle but are very much at variance in detail. Provincial reluctance to surrender any state "right," fear of increased centralization of power in Ottawa, religious and racial jealousies, all have played their part in blocking social and economic reforms contrary to the strict letter of the law as written by the Fathers of Confederation.

Federal and provincial statutes passed irrespective of the letter and quashed by the Supreme Court and the Privy Council, and Dominion-provincial conferences formulating agreements that failed endorsements of legislatures and public opinion, have left the situation exactly as before. It became obvious that the problem must be approached from a broad, non-political angle so as to preclude, if possible, any suspicion of group bias and prejudice. Hence the appointment last year of a Royal Commission, known as the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, whose main function was to "re-examine the economic and financial basis of our federation and of the distribution of legislative powers in the light of the economic and social development of the last seventy years."

* * *

The five commissioners and their advisers, experts each in his own particular field, have the weighty task of sifting and weighing the mass of evidence, written and verbal, that is still pouring in upon them from all parts of the country. They hold the respect and confidence of public, press, and government, partly because they are neither radical nor reactionary and are seeking to build on the sure and stable foundations already laid down. As Dr. Joseph Siros, one of the commissioners, recently stated, "The framers of our constitution have shown wonderful foresight. I must say that to date our investigation has proved the magnitude of their task, a task met with a wisdom and care which we can never sufficiently admire and praise."

Such an attitude promises eventual attainment of the high goal before them. One might paraphrase and say, "The fault, Dear Brutus, is not in our constitution but in ourselves." It would seem that Canada has simply outgrown its Confederation clothes in certain directions, with consequent restriction of movement, although the suit as a whole is made of exceedingly fine and serviceable cloth and should not be discarded. The chief discomfort is caused by the lack of federal freedom to assert control over those activities that cut across interprovincial boundaries and can be efficiently administered only by a central head.

These include such social legislation as unemployment insurance and old age pensions; such communication and transportation measures as unified land, water, and air control; such economic measures as collection of income and certain other taxes. The Commission has received briefs demanding federal "interference" with public school education, which is as much a provincial responsibility as are labor, highways, and direct taxation, but which some provinces seem financially incapable of fulfilling.

* * *

Then there is that much discussed matter of reference of every constitutional dispute to an outside body, the Privy Council in London. It is widely felt in the Dominion that Canada should settle its own domestic affairs and not permit plaintive minorities to upset the will of the majority on purely technical grounds—which they too often have done. Other self-governing dominions have successively been laying aside this right of appeal. There is agitation for a definite and defined method for amending the British North America Act. Such amendments as have been made were comparatively unimportant and of a financial nature, and were passed by federal authority by virtue of indifference on the part of provinces to protest. Obviously there should be a system as in the United States whereby amending acts can be passed over dissidents and without undue delay.

Next year, when governments and other leaders of thought are conferring on amendments to the constitution in the light of the Commission's recommendations, it would seem a fitting time to consider a rewriting of the whole act so as to crystallize not only the physical needs and desires of the people but also the hopes and visions of the Fathers of Confederation in relation to conditions as they exist today. The present act is merely a cold legal document, a delegation of legislative jurisdiction of federal and provincial authority, in contrast to the United States Constitution, which is a fundamental declaration of individual rights as well as of state and federal authority. The new act should embody a declaration of Canada's faith in its past, present and future and become an inspiration for future generations.